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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2

PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

[Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs]

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

Calcutta, the 3rd April 1976

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act

26th February 1976

337/Cal/76 H R Dua Universal gober gas carburettor.

338/Cal/76. Chinoin Gyogszer Es Vegyeszeti Termeker Gyara RT. Process for the preparation of amino-imidazo and amino-pyrazolo-Isoquinolines [Divisional date June 30, 1973]

339/Cal/76 Chinoin Gyogszer Es Vegyeszeti Termeker Gyara RT Process for the preparation of amino-imidazo and amino-pyrazolo-isoquinolines [Divisional date June 30, 1973]

340/Cal/76 Chinoin Gyogszer Es Vegyeszeti Termeker Gyara RT Process for the preparation of amino-imidazo and amino-pyrazolo-isoquinolines [Divisional date June 30, 1973]

341/Cal/76 Chinoin Gyogszer Es Vegyeszeti Termeker Gyara RT Process for the preparation of amino imidazo and amino-pyrazolo-isoquinolines [Divisional date June 30, 1973].

342/Cal/76 Chinoin Gyogszer Es Vegyeszeti Termeker Gyara RT Process for the preparation of amino imidazo and amino-pyrazolo-isoquinolines [Divisional date June 30 1973]

343/Cal/76. Chinoin Gyogszer Es Vegyeszeti Termeker Gyara RT. Process for the preparation of amino-imidazo and amino-pyrazolo isoquinolines [Divisional date June 30, 1973].

344/Cal/76. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft Automatic control circuitry for apparatus affected by dead time.

345/Cal/76. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. A.D.C. to A.C. inverter.

346/Cal/76. The Standard Oil Company. Oxidation of propylene and isobutylene to obtain the corresponding unsaturated aldehydes and acids

347/Cal/76 T.A Rourke Process and apparatus for calcining limestone

348/Cal/76 Landstingens Inkopscentral. Container suitable for smaller quantities of fluid or semi-fluid substances

349/Cal/76 The Secretary of State for Defence in Her Britannic Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Improvements in or relating to aircraft (March 4, 1975).

350/Cal/76. Marathon Oil Company. Process for reducing the settling rate of comminuted porous solids in a water solids slurry

351/Cal/76 Marathon Oil Company Method of transporting waxy crude oils

352/Cal/76 Imperial Chemical Industries Limited Process of manufacture of 4-hydroxycinnoline derivatives [Divisional date October 28 1975].

353/Cal/76. Saunders Valve Company Limited. Fluid flow control valves. (March 6, 1975).

354/Cal/76. BBC Brown, Boveri & Company Limited. Combined stop and control valve.

355/Cal/76. BBC Brown, Boveri & Company Limited. Combined stop and control valve.

356/Cal/76. BBC Brown, Boveri & Company Limited. Combined stop and control valve.

357/Cal/76. Wenger Manufacturing. Dense, uniformly layered vegetable protein meat analogue and method of preparing same.

27th February 1976

358/Cal/76. Sri Brojen Biswas. A musical instrument.

359/Cal/76. Pilkington Brothers Limited. Improvements relating to method and apparatus for separating glass sheets into separate sheet portions. (March 6, 1975).

360/Cal/76. M. C. Sharma. An electrical relay.

361/Cal/76. Kashmir Imports of California. A frame.

362/Cal/76. The Anaconda Company. Recovery of lead.

363/Cal/76. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. Quinolone derivatives. (March 20, 1975).

364/Cal/76. TBA Industrial Products Limited. Improvements in and relating to asbestos products. (March 8, 1975).

365/Cal/76. TBA Industrial Products Limited. Improvements in and relating to asbestos dispersions. (March 8, 1975).

366/Cal/76. The Standard Oil Company. Process for the preparation of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid from the corresponding aldehydes.

367/Cal/76. Sachim S.A. The preparation of N-alkenyl-2-aminomethyl-pyrrolidines.

28th February 1976

368/Cal/76. Modipon Ltd. A process.

369/Cal/76. Modipon Ltd. A process.

370/Cal/76. Modipon Ltd. A process.

1st March 1976

371/Cal/76. G. Advani. Improved water taps.

372/Cal/76. Vsesojuzny Nauchno-Issledovatelsky Institut Tekhnicheskogo Ugleroda. Reactor for producing carbon black.

373/Cal/76. A W. Wilkerson. Geophysical energy source utilization circuit.

374/Cal/76. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Carboxylic acid amides, a process for their preparation and their use as medicaments.

2nd March 1976

375/Cal/76. AMSTED Industries Incorporated. Continuous method of and apparatus for making bars from powdered metal.

376/Cal/76 Southwire Company. Aluminium alloy electrical conductor.

377/Cal/76. M. H. Detrick Co. Limited. Improvements relating to refractory/insulating modules. (March 7, 1975).

378/Cal/76. Sibirsky Nauchno-Issledovatelsky Institut Energetiki. Arrangement for limiting dynamic overvoltages.

3rd March 1976

379/Cal/76. Produits Chimiques Ugine Kuhlmann. New fungicidal mixtures.

380/Cal/76. P.B. Doraiswami. A cooler.

381/Cal/76. Merck Patent Gesellschaft Mit Beschrankter Haftung. Process for the preparation of 2-acyl-4-oxo-pyrazino-isoquinolines. [Divisional date November 22, 1974].

382/Cal/76. Merck Patent Gesellschaft Mit Beschrankter Haftung. Process for the preparation of 2-acyl-4-oxo-pyrazino-isoquinolines. [Divisional date November 22, 1974].

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

16th February 1976

51/Bom/76. Chemical Engineers. Automatic measured liquid dispenser.

17th February 1976

52/Bom/76. Nautamix Patent A.G. A vessel provided with a recessed locking lid.

53/Bom/76. Dr. D. G. Takte. A method to improve the yield of commercial khandsari sugar from cane in khandsari sugar manufacture.

19th February 1976

55/Bom/76. Shri V. B. Shinde. Fuel level indicating device.

20th February 1976

56/Bom/76. J. Karandikar. Roller conveyor track and link bracket for such roller conveyor track.

57/Bom/76. M. G. Agarwal. Improvements in or relating to burners for pressure stoves and like appliances.

58/Bom/76. J. J. Patel. A water geyser for use with gaseous and liquid fuels.

59/Bom/76. J. J. Patel. Improvement in anaerobic digester for seeding the fresh feed and to recirculate solids in the digesting medium.

60/Bom/76. J. J. Patel. An improved anaerobic digester for use in cold climates.

21st February 1976

61/Bom/76. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited. Isolation of a new species of microorganism, *streptomyces colvaensis* nov. sp. (culture no. HPI Z 5398), its variants and mutants and isolation of Neomycin therefrom.

25th February 1976

62/Bom/76. M. V. Sreenivasa Raju. Level controlled automatically operated sliding gates for reservoirs.

63/Bom/76. Mrs. Kamala Jetho Shivdasani and Mr. J N. Shivdasani. Gadget for converting electric fan into cooler.

26th February 1976

64/Bom/76. Z. I. Nagree. Improvements in or relating to sofa-cum-double-bed.

65/Bom/76. G. W. Pendse. Multi check device to avoid cracks and such other faults in the cloth that occur while weaving on power looms.

66/Bom/76. Ciba-Geigy of India Limited. Process for the manufacture of new imidazolines.

28th February 1976

67/Bom/76. V. P. Asar. An improved antenna system for wireless transmission and/or reception.

68/Bom/76. A. S. Sapre. Improved sliding vane pump.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE

(MDRAS BRANCH)

24th February 1976

33/Mas/76. Prof. M. N. Namboodiripad and M. George. Locating and curing pain by "Microlytic Therapy".

25th February 1976

34/Mas/76. P. R. Srinivasan. A lubricating device.

35/Mas/76. S. Mathew. Improvements in or relating to submerged ARC welding.

28th February 1976

36/Mas/76. The Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited. A improved process for the manufacture of synthetic cryolite.

37/Mas/76. R. Natarajan and T. N. Chellathurai. A method for removal of arsenic from giammarcovetrocoke process waste effluent.

ALTERATION OF DATE

138835. 1999/Cal/74. Ante-dated to 11th June 1973.

138822. 1228/Cal/74. Ante-dated to 24th March 1972.

138856. 1708/Cal/74. Ante-dated to 25th April 1967.

138857. 1709/Cal/74. Ante-dated to 25th April 1967.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents *at the appropriate office* as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 32F$_1$+F$_3$b. I.C. C07c 57/00. 138789

PROCESS FOR PREPARING 15-SUBSTITUTED-ω-PENTANORPROSTAGLANDINS.

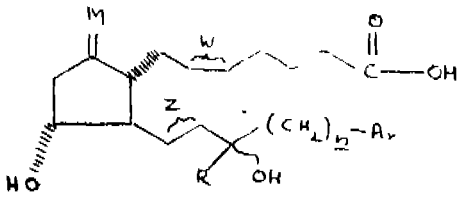
Applicants & Inventors : PFIZER INC., OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1575/Cal/73 filed July 6, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim

A process for preparing a compound of the structure of Formula 1.



wherein Ar is α- or β-*furyl;* α- or β-*thlenyl;* α- or β-naphthyl; phenyl; 3, 4-dimethoxyphenyl; 3, 4-methylenedioxyphenyl; 3, 4, 5-trimethoxy-phenyl; or mono-substituted phenyl wherein said substituent is halo-trifluoromethyl, phenyl, lower, alkyl or lower alkoxy, wherein lower refers to a chain of 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

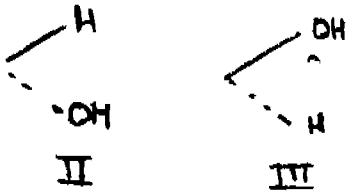
n is an integer from 0 to 5 with the proviso that when Ar is phenyl substituted phenyl or naphthyl n is 0 to 1;

R is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

W is a single bond or *cis* double bond;

Z is a single bond or *trans* double bond;

M is keto, formula II or III of the drawings.



and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, characterized by the fact that when Ar, n, M, W and Z are as defined above, said compound is prepared by treating the 11-, and 11- and 15 tetrahydropyranyl ethers of a compound of formula I above, with aqueous acetic acid.

CLASS 32F$_3$a. I.C. C07c 85/08, 85/14. 138790.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING BENZYLAMINE ANALGESICS.

Applicants : AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION, OF 685 THIRD-AVENUE, NEW YORK 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : JOHN PATRICK YARDLEY, AND PETER BYROM-RUSSELL.

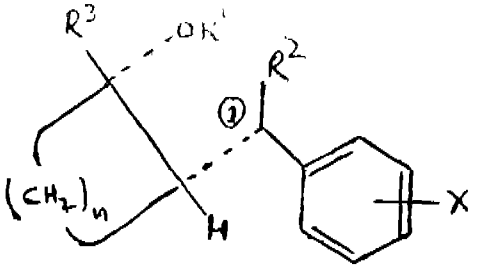
Application No. 1762/Cal/73 filed July 30, 1973.

Convention date September 5, 1972 (41086/72) U.K.

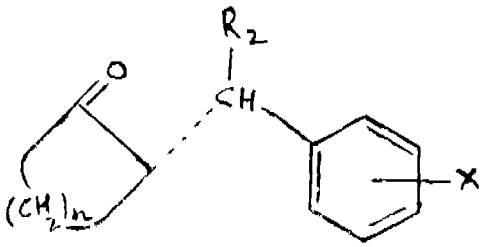
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims

A process for preparing a compound having the formula (A) as shown in the accompanying drawings.



substantially free of *trans* epimer, wherein R^1 is hydrogen; R^2 is lower alkylamino, N-lower alkyl-N-methylamino, N-phenloweralkyl-N-methylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 4-morpholino, N-lower alkenyl-N-methylamino, N-cylcoalkylmethyl-N-methylamino, or N-oxo-N-lower alkyl-N-methylamino, R^3 is hydrogen or methyle, X is hydrogen, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkoxy-methoxy, lower alkylcarbonyloxy, or halo; and n is an integer of from 3 to 6; and the cycloalkane ring may be unsubstituted or substituted with substituents as hereinbefore defined; or a pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof; which comprises reacting a compound of formula (C).



wherein R^2, n and X are as defined above with a ketone addition reaction substance such as herein defined to give a compound of formula (A) wherein R^1 is hydrogen and R^3 is hydrogen or methyl, and further if desired converting the obtained product to an acid addition salt, by a method known *per se;* separation of the *cis* compound from the trans epimer being carried out by a method known *per se* if necessary immediately after the reaction with the said ketone addition reaction substance or after conversion to an acid addition salt mentioned above.

CLASS 32F$_2$. I.C. C07C 19/02. 138791.

PREPARATION OF 1, 2-DICHLOROETHANE.

Applicants : RHOME-PROGIL S.A., OF 25 QUAI PAUL-DOUMER F-92408 COURBEVOIE FRANCE.

Inventors : JEAN-CLAUDE STRINI & JEAN-RAYMOND COSTES.

Application No. 2844/Cal/73 filed December 31, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the production of 1, 2-dichloroethane which comprises the continuous chlorination of ethylene by molecular chlorine at a temperature from 20 to 80°C, protected from light radiation, in a reaction zone containing liquid 1, 2-dichloroethane in the presence of dissolved ferric chloride, in which there is maintained an amount of dissolved chlorine which is from 1 to 20 g per kg of liquid reaction mixture, the reaction zone being a homogeneous zone in which the ratio R between the molar hourly flow rate of ethylene entering the reaction zone and the molar hourly flow rate of ethylene which saturates the 1, 2-dichloroethane contained in said zone is from 0 : 1 to 140 : 1.

CLASS 32F$_2$. I.C. C07C 19/02. 138792.

PURIFICATION OF 1, 2-ICHLOROETHANE.

Applicants : RHONE-PROGIL S.A., OF 25 QUAI PAUL-DOUMER, F-92408 COURVEVOIE, FRANCE.

Inventors : JEAN-CLAUDE STRINI AND JEAN-RAYMOND COSTES.

Application No. 2843/Cal/73. filed December 12, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, P[illegible]ts Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings.

A process for preparation of pure 1, 2-dichloroethane from crude 1, 2-dichloroethane containing a trichloroethylene impurity, which comprises chlorination of the trichloro-ethylene in the liquid phase at a temperature of from 20 to 80°C, protected from light radiation, in the presence of a Lewis acid catalyst and ethylene, the chlorine, 1, 2-dichloroethane containing trichloroethylene, and ethylene being introduced continuously into a homogeneous reaction zone, in an ethylene/trichloroethylene molar ratio of at least 50 : 1, the trichloroethylene/chlorine molar ratio being at most 0.02 : 1.

CLASS 90C+1. I.C. C03C 27/12. 138793.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING SHEET GLASS.

Applicants : PPG INDUSTRIES, INC., OF ONE GATEWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH, STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : THOMAS RICHARD TREVORROW AND GENNETH RITH GRAFE.

Application No. 464/Cal/74 filed March 5, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims

A method of manufacturing a continuous sheet of glass which comprises delivering a stream of molten glass from an enclosed container onto a pool of molten metal in an enclosed chamber, conveying the glass along the surface of the pool of molten metal, cooling the glass to form a dimensionally stable continuous sheet of glass and withdrawing the continuous sheet of glass from the pool of molten metal, while applying to the glass a sufficient longitudinal force in the direction of glass withdrawal to form an attenuated dimensionally stable continuous sheet of glass and to cause the thickness of the dimensionally stable continuous sheet of glass to be less than the thickness that the glass would attain at equilibrium with the pool of molten metal, the stream of molten glass being flowed onto the pool of molten metal between a spaced pair of restraining members, said members being at least partially wettable by the marginal edge of the stream of molten glass, the body of glass having its marginal edges in contact with said restraining members so that the attenuated continuous sheet of glass has a width substantially that of the glass as it passes from contact with the restraining members.

CLASS 32F$_{2a+b}$ & 55D$_2$. I.C. C07c 155/00, A0Ln. 138794.

CATALYTIC PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THIOL-CARBAMIC ESTERS.

Applicants : MONTECATINI EDISON S.P.A., OF 31, FORO BUONAPARTE, MILAN, ITALY.

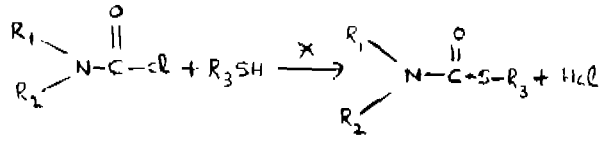
Inventors : FIUSEPPE TOSCO AND ANTONIO QUATTRINI.

Application No. 1090/Cal/74 filed May 18, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

Process for the preparation of esters of thiol carbamic acids according to the reaction shown in fig. 1.



wherein R_1 and R_2, equal to or different from each other, are chosen from a group of linear, branched or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic radicals having from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, of aromatic radicals, or where R_1 and R_2, joined to each other, form with N a cyclopolymethylenic ring; R_3 is chosen out of the group consisting of linear, branched or cyclic aliphatic radicals having from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, of aromatic radicals, of benzyl, characterized in that the reaction is conducted in the presence of a catalyst X chosen from the group of metals represented by Zn, Sn, and Fe or by the Devarda metal alloy.

CLASS 103. I.C.-B08b 3/02, C23g 5/04. 138795.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO AUTOMATIC DEVICE FOR CLEANING AND DEGREASING OF METALS.

Applicants & Inventors : VISHWAMOHAN JAGANMOHAN SHAH, FLAT NO. 27, 'SHREYAS', NARIMAN POINT, MADAN CAMA ROAD, BOMBAY-400032, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 107/Bom/73 filed March 23, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

21 Claims

A device for cleaning and degreasing of metals and articles made from metals consists of a chamber having front or side opening door or doors for loading of metals or articles made therefrom to be cleaned and degreased, the walls of said chamber being painted with chemically indert and/or acid resistant paint or covered with chemically inert lining panels, fibreglass or polyvinyl chloride or the like material sprayed or coated therewith, said chamber being supported on a frame work carrying an insulated storage tank heated with thermostatically controlled heaters, a float valve and a pump for circulation of chemical compound and/or solvent from the tank to a series of high pressure oscillating spray manifolds provided on three sides and top and bottom of said chamber, which also carries a pair of longitudinally extending rails fitted to a rectangular frame connected to an oscillating cam operated by an electric motor and an oscillating type roller platform in three sections supported on said guide rails and driven by said electric motor through a reduction gear unit and an angularly extending drain plate provided with a perforated metal sheet and covered with wire mesh being provided below said oscillating platform for collecting and discharging the residual sprayed chemicals or solvents into said storage tank for recirculating the same through said spray manifolds.

CLASS 153. I.C.-A47J 42/14. 138796.

INSTANT PEPPER GRINDER.

Applicants & Inventors : ABANI BHUSHON HALDER, SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL CRAFTS, GANDHIGRAM, PIN : 624302, DIST MADURAI, TAMILNADU, INDIA.

Application No. 885/Cal/73 filed April 16, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

The hand operated instant pepper grinder for pepper or other seeds; which has one hollowed stock of any material with metalic grinding mechanism (i.e. base-plate, grinding plate, grinding ring, connecting rod, ferrule, head and heat nut as described here-in-before) fitted within it.

CLASS 195G. I.C.-F16K 17/30. 138797.

A VALVE TO CONTROL WATER HAMMER IN PUMPING MAINS CARRYING LIQUIDS.

Applicants & Inventors : VIJAY PRIYAL KULKARNI, MOHOR, 64/17, YERANDAVANA, POONA-41104, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 63/Bom/73 filed February 20, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

4 Claims

A valve to control water hammer in pumping mains carrying liquids with an outer casing in globular shape, fitted with radial stream lines struts to hold a central guide rod on which is fitted a fixed conical dome to form an annular stream lined passage for flow of liquid, the valve having a disk with central bearing for sliding on the central guide rod and with spring or springs held between the disk and the said struts, the spring forcing the disk to closed position, the outer casing provided with a bypass pipe and an isolating valve connecting upstream and downstream sides of the valve.

CLASS 34A & 136E. I.C.-B29f 3/00. 138798.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING ACRYLONITRILE POLYMER FILAMENTS HAVING IMPROVED LOOP TENACITY.

Applicants : E. I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : ALBERT GOODMAN AND MARK A. SUWYN.

Application No. 2219/Cal/73 filed October 1, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for preparing acrylonitrile polymer filaments having improved loop tenacity by

(1) forming a substantially single phase composition of (a) a polymeric component comprising one or more acrylonitrile polymers, each containing at least 40 weight percent units derived from acrylonitrile,

(b) water substantially associated with the nitrile groups of the polymeric component, said water being present in an amount equivalent, as a minimum to either 45% of that required to hydrate all the nitrile groups of 80% of that required to hydrate the coupled nitrile groups (on a 1/1 water molecule/nitrile group basis), whichever is larger, and as a maximum the amount combined as hydrate at the temperature employed plus 7 weight-% water based on polymer, the total water not to exceed that required to hydrate all nitrile groups, extruding the substantially single phase composition at a temperature between about 25°C. below and about 10°C. above the temperature of hydrate formation of the polymeric component, and under at least autogenous pressure characterized in that from about 0.5% to about 10%, based on weight of polymeric component, of a compatible solvent for said polymeric component is added, the amount of water optionally being reduced by a weight amount up to that of the solvent employed.

CLASS 86B. I.C.-B60N 1/08. 138799.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO VEHICLE SEATS.

Applicants : UOP INC., FORMERLY KNOWN AS UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, OF TEN UOP

PLAZA, ALGONQUIN & MT. PROSPECT ROADS, DES PLAINES, ILLINOIS 60016, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : ROBERT RONALD LACEY.

Application No. 2662/Cal/73 filed December 6, 1973.

Convention date December 6, 1972/(56193/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A vehicle seat comprising a seal support and a base support interconnected and guided for upward and downward relative movement by a spring suspension, the spring suspension comprising a coupling arm having a first pivotal connection between one end part of the arm and the base support and a second pivotal connection between the opposite end part of the arm and the seat support, and an up-stop device comprising a first abutment secured to the coupling arm and a second abutment secured to a part of the vehicle seat which moves pivotally relative to said arm during rise and fall of the seat, one of said abutments having steps spaced apart thereon and being manually movable to locate any selected one of said steps in the path of relative movement of the other abutment to halt the movement of said other abutment and hereby provide a discrete number of up-stop positions of the seat.

CLASS 205H. I.C.-B60C 9/00. 138800.

A PNEUMATIC TIRE.

Applicants : MICHELIN & CIE (COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES ETABLISSEMENTS MICHELIN), OF 63 CLERMONT-FERRAND, FRANCE.

Inventors : HENRI VERDIER.

Application No. 454/Cal/74 filed March 2, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

A pneumatic tire comprising a pair of beads, a carcass reinforcement and a tread reinforcement, the tread reinforcement comprising at least two plies of cords that are crossed with respect to each other and oblique with respect to the longitudinal direction and the carcass reinforcement comprising at least on principal ply extending from one bead to the other and two auxiliary plies having cords oblique with respect to the longitudinal direction and arranged one on one side and the other on the other side of the median plane of the tire, the cords of the principal ply being, in the zones in which the auxiliary plies are mounted, oblique with respect to the radial direction and, in other zones, radial.

CLASS 40A$_2$. I.C.-F23C 1/10, 9/04. 138801.

PROCESS FOR COMBUSTING SOOT AND OTHER COMBUSTIBLE CONSTITUENTS OF AN AQUEOUS SOOT SLURRY.

Applicants : SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V., OF CAREL VAN BYLANDTLAAN 30, THE HABUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Inventors : ERNST FRIEDRICH REINMUTH AND BERNARDUS HERMAN MINK.

Application No. 458/Cal/74 filed March 4, 1974.

Convention date March 5, 1973/(10529/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims

A process for combusting soot and other combustible constituents of an aqueous soot slurry, in which process an aqueous soot slurry is introduced into a burner with submerged combustion gas outlet wherein the said soot and other combustible constituents and a fuel are combusted in the presence of an oxygen-containing gas.

CLASS 102D. I.C.-F15b 1/04. 138802.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO A PRESSURE VESSEL.

Applicants & Inventors : JACQUES HENRI MERCIER, OF 49, RUE DE NAPLES, PARIS (8EME), FRANCE.

Application No. 473/Cal/73 filed March 3, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A pressure vessel comprising a rigid casing having a body and a cover, two opposite orifices provided respectively in the body and in the cover, a flexible separator dividing the interior of the casing into two fluid compartments of variable volumes, the separator having a mouth, the edge of which is connected to a thin, stiff support ring member coaxial with the body and cover, and a welded seam securing the body, cover and support ring together in a fluid-tight manner, wherein the support ring is formed of sheet metal with an intermediate annular portion received within the body to centre the support ring relative to the body, an external flange on the annular portion abutting the body to position the support ring axially relative to the body, and a skirt extending from the annular portion inside the body with the edge of the separator mouth connected to the skirt at a portion thereof offset radially inwardly from the wall of the body, and the internal profile of the support ring defining a cup in which the cover is both centered and axially positioned.

CLASS 55E$_1$+F. I.C.-C12d ~~9/00~~ C12K 3/00. 5/00, 9/00, A61K 23/00. 138803.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING AN ACNE PREPARATION FOR ORAL ADMINISTRATION.

Applicants & Inventors : PROFESSOR DR. MED. HELMUT STICKL, OF 8033, KRAILLING B. MUNCHEN, STARENWEG 6/WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 591/Cal/73 filed March 15, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims. No drawings

A process for producing an acne preparation for oral administration comprising the steps of cultivating attenuated and or inactivated strains of *Corynebacterium acnes* in a nutrient medium which is preferably slightly acidic and to which preferably 2 percent glycerin were added, recovering *Corynebacterium acnes* preferably by sedimentation and mixing the recovered *Corynebacterium acnes* with imno-adjuvants such as urea and/or surface active biogenic amines of the peptone and, if desired with conventional carrier materials.

CLASS 128-I. I.C.-61M 1/00. 138804.

A RESPIRATOR.

Applicants & Inventors : JUGAL KUMAR PAUL, OF 17A/41, W.E.A., GURDWARA ROAD, NEW DELHI-5, INDIA.

Application No. 1400/Cal/74 filed June 24, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims

A respirator comprising an inspiratory timer housing and an expiratory timer housing, said inspiratory timer housing adapted to be connected to a source of a media, such as

oxygen, gas, air or any combination thereof and which is adapted to be fed to a patient, said expiratory timer housing having a first and second inlet for receiving the media and adapted to be connected to a first and second outlet of said inspiratory housing.

CLASS 128-I & 196C. I.C.-A61M 1/00. 138805

A VOLUME VENTILATOR.

Applicants & Inventors : JUGAL KUMAR PAUL OF 17A/41, W.E.A., GURDWARA ROAD, NEW DELHI-5 INDIA.

Application No. 1401/Cal/74 filed on June 24, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A volume ventilator adapted to provide a fixed volume of a gaseous media, such as air, oxygen, gas or any combination thereof, to a patient comprising a housing having a compressible chamber for introduction of the gaseous media, an outlet with said chamber for the discharge of the gaseous media contained therein, said housing connected to a liquiduous or gaseous source and such that when the liquiduous or gaseous media from said source is introduced within said housing it allows the chamber to compress and allowing thereby a discharge through the outlet of said chamber.

CLASS 189. I.C.-A47K 5/05. 138806

PORTABLE MAGNETIC SOAP SAVER.

Applicants & Inventors : SMT. ANJALI KESHAV TATHAVDEKAR 470 SHANWARO PETH, DATE WADA, POONA-30, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 79/Bom/73 filed March 3, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

4 Claims

A portable magnetic soap saver with a tray made from non magnetic material, the tray having a bracket or perforated plate fitted with magnet holder with magnet in it, an iron piece with pointed projections to hold on to the magnet by magnetic force, the soap being pressed on to the iron piece with projections.

CLASS 203. I.C. B65H 11/00. 138807

STRIP ACCUMULATOR DEVICE FOR STORING STRIP BEING FED FROM A SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Applicants : TUBE INVESTMENTS OF INDIA LIMITED, OF TIAM HOUSE, 11/12, NORTH BEACH ROAD MADRAS 1, TAMILNADU, INDIA.

Inventors : TUBE PRODUCTS LIMITED AND HARRY OSBORNE BRADSHAW.

Application No. 15/Mas/1973 filed February 1, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

13 Claims

A strip accumulator device for storing strip being fed from a source of supply comprising a table for supporting the accumulated strip in the form of a spiral coil with its axis substantially vertical, means provided with the table for rotating the coil about its said axis, feed in means for guiding the incoming strip on to the inside of the coil, withdrawal means for withdrawing strip from the outermost turn of the coil means defining a maximum limit on the radius of the outermost turn of the coil and means defining a minimum limit on the radius of the inner most turn of the coil.

CLASS 179-F. I.C. B67d 3/04. 138808.

A DISPENSING MEANS

Applicants & Inventors : MR ASHOK KUMAR JAIN OF 388 PRAKASH-MOHALLA, LAJPAT NAGAR, NEW DELHI-24, INDIA.

Application No. 395 Cal/73 filed February 22, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A dispensing means adapted to dispense a fluid therefrom and comprising a dispensing tap adapted to be connected to a source of fluid, an electrical sensor consisting of a photoelectric cell disposed at or in the vicinity of said tap, an amplifier connected to the output terminals of said cell characterized in a relay connected to said amplifier and having a first and second contact a solenoid valve adapted to be connected to a power source through the arm of said relay, said first contact connected to the coil of the solenoid valve, said relay being in a de-energized state when there is no actuation of the cell and said arm establishes a contact with said first contact and the solenoid valve is in a de-energized state, and thus resulting in an de-energization of the solenoid whereas when there is an actuation of the cell, an output is provided from the amplifier resulting in an energization of the relay such that the relay arm establishes a contact with said second contact and whereby the solenoid valve is in an energized state.

CLASS 85R. I.C. C21b 69/04. 138809.

HOT BLAST STOVE.

Applicants : DR. C. OTTO & COMP. GMBH, OF BOCHUM, WEST GERMANY.

Inventors : FRIEDRICH-WILHELM DREBES AND HEINZ THUBEAUVILLE.

Application No. 558/Cal/73 filed March 13, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A hot blast stove in which the heating gas is introduced from a cupola into a checkerwork shaft of substantially circular cross-section and the hot-blast is extracted from the cupola wherein a further checkerwork shaft is provided in addition to the shaft whose cupola contains the burners and the hot blast extraction means, the cupola of the second shaft containing extraction means for the burnt gas and a feed for the blast which is to be heated and the spaces below the floors which support the checkerwork in both shafts being connected to each other.

CLASS 205H [I.C. B 60b 21/04. 138810.

PNEUMATIC TYRE AND WHEEL ASSEMBLIES.

Applicants : DUNLOP LIMITED, OF DUNLOP HOUSE, RYDER STREET ST. JAMES'S LONDON S.W.I., ENGLAND

Inventors : NOEL NEBOUT.

Application No. 646/Cal/73 filed March 22, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims

A pneumatic tyre and wheel assembly comprising a pneumatic tyre having a tread and two side walls, each side wall terminating in a tyre bead and a wheel rim having a pair of annular tyre bead retaining flanges each disposed adjacent a

bead seat to receive a bead of the pneumatic tyre, at least one of the bead seats being provided with a circumferentially extending lip projecting radially outwardly from the bead seat said lip being inserted into a circumferentially extending groove in the associated tyre bead to prevent axial movement of the tyre across the wheel rim

CLASS 130F. I.C. B22d 41/08, 41/10. 138811.

OPERATING MECHANISM FOR SLIDABLE GATES TO CONTROL FLOW OF MATERIAL FROM A BOTTOM POUR VESSEL.

Applicants : USS ENGINEERING AND CONSULTANTS, INC., OF 600 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : JOSEPH JOHN KLAUS AND EARL PAGE SHAPLAND, JR.

Application No. 712/Cal/73 filed March 29, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims

The combination, with a bottom-pour vessel having a nozzle in its bottom wall, a gate, and means on the underside of the bottom wall slidably supporting said gate, whereby said gate may control flow of material through said nozzle, of an improved mechanism for said gate said mechanism comprising a linear-motion device, means pivotally supporting said device on a side wall of said vessel where it extends in a direction approximately parallel with the side wall, and means mechanically connecting said device with said gate, including a linkage and a telescoping rigging pivotally supported on a side wall of said vessel, said rigging being connected with said device and with said linkage.

CLASS 27-L. I.C. E04c 2/08, 2/38. 138812.

REINFORCING BAR FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE.

Applicants & Inventors : JOSEF WISCHIN OF OBERE WEISSGERBERSTRASSE 28, VIENNA 3, AUSTRIA.

Application No. 744/Cal/73 filed April 2, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

A reinforcing bar as herein before defined for reinforced concrete, having at least one set of diagonal ribs of approximately crescent-shaped longitudinal section provided on the surface of a round or polygonal bar core, the angle of inclination of the diagonal ribs relative to the bar axis, the distance between adjacent diagonal ribs in the direction of the bar axis, and the length of the diagonal ribs, are so matched to each other that adjacent diagonal ribs overlap to such an extent that the sum of the cross-sectional areas of the bar core and of the diagonal ribs in each bar cross-section is of approximately identical magnitude throughout the length of the bar.

CLASS 67C, 107G & 206D+E.I.C.-H03K 3/02. 138813.

ELECTRICAL SQUARE WAVE OSCILLATORS.

Applicants : C.A.V. LIMITED, OF WELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM 19, ENGLAND.

Inventors : MALCOLM WILLIAMS, GERMANY ALBERT KENYON BRUNT AND CHRISTOPHER ROBIN JONES.

Application No 774/Cal/73 filed April 4, 1973.

Convention date April 4, 1972/(15342/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A square wave oscillator which is driven between a first state and a second state and which includes first and second d.c supply lines, a third supply line which is maintained at a potential between the potential of the first and second supply lines, a resistor-capacitor network, and switch means which when the oscillator is in one state connects the resistor-capacitor network between the third and first supply lines to determine the period for which the oscillator remains in said one state, the switch means serving when the oscillator is driven to its second state to connect the resistor-capacitor network between the third and second supply lines to determine the period for which the oscillator remains in its second state.

CLASS 13C & 23E. I.C.-B65b 67/00. 138814.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CARTONS.

Applicants : THE METAL BOX COMPANY LIMITED, OF 37, BAKER STREET, LONDON W1A 1AN, ENGLAND.

Inventors : TERRY CURTIS.

Application No. 1077/Cal/73 filed May 8, 1973.

Convention date June 15, 1972/(28099/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

A knocked-down carton comprising a front wall, a back wall, and two end walls hingedly connected one to the other, said front, back and end walls being folded to be in overlying relation and arranged in the set-up condition of the carton to form a four-sides body, half bottom-forming panels hingedly connected one to each of like edges of the front and back walls, intermediate panels hingedly connected one to each half bottom-forming panel and folded to overlie the inner face of its half bottom-forming panel, partition-forming panels hingedly connected one to each of the intermediate panels and to a securing panel secured to the inner face of the front wall or the back wall as appropriate, partitions formed in the partition-forming panel and hingedly connected thereto to be downfolded out of the planes of the partition-forming panels in the set-up condition of the carton, locking tongue-receiving openings formed in the intermediate panel connected to one of the half bottom-forming panels, and locking tongues extending from the other of the half bottom-forming panels for interlocking engagement in the locking tongue-receiving openings.

CLASS 32F1c. I.C.-C07G 15/00, A61K 17/10 138815.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF HORMONE LITORALON.

Applicants : CHINOIN GYOGYSZER ES VEGYESZETI TERMEKEK GYARA RT., OF 1-5 TO UTCA, BUDAPEST, IV., HUNGARY.

Inventors : LASZLO PUFR.

Application No. 1198/Cal/73 filed May 22, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims. No drawings

A process for the preparation of the hormone, litoralon produced by the parathyroid gland or of the tissue-or cell culture thereof, characterized by that the parathyroid gland isolated of mammals is dried and ground, if desired degreased and if desired extracted with water and the solution thus obtained is lyophilized.

CLASS 13A+C, 23E & 99H. I.C.-B65b 67/00. 138816.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CARTONS.

Applicants : THE METAL BOX COMPANY LIMITED, OF 37, BAKER STREET, LONDON W1A 1AN, ENGLAND.

Inventors : MENNETH KNAPTON DAVIES.

Application No. 1461/Cal/73 filed June 22, 1973.

Convention date June 26, 1972/(29783/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A four-sided carton which in the "knock-down" condition thereof comprises front, back and side panels connected to form a tube, first bottom-closing flaps hingedly connected one to each side panel, second and third bottom-closing flaps, considered in the order of folding thereof, hingedly connected respectively to the front and back panels and having, considered in a direction perpendicular to the hinge connection thereof, a width greater than that of the first bottom-closing flaps, first, second and third top-closing flaps, considered in the order of folding thereof, said first top-closing flaps being hingedly connected one to each side panel and to the second top-closing flap which is hingedly connected to the front panel, said first top-closing flaps each including a score or crease extending diagonally from the junction of the hinge connections between the first top-closing flap, its associated side panel, and the second top-closing flap, said third top-closing flap being hingedly connected to the back panel, each of said top-closing flaps having substantially the same width considered in a direction perpendicular to the hinge connections thereof with the side and front panels, and a tubular liner which is secured to the inside of the tube, is co-extensive with the first and second top-closing flaps and leaves exposed a marginal strip of the third top-closing flap along the edge thereof opposite the hinge connection of the flap, and which is co-extensive with the first bottom-closing flaps, which covers that portion of the second bottom-closing flap which in the set-up condition of the carton faces the interior of the carton in the bottom-closing position of the flap, and which covers the third bottom-closing flap except for that portion thereof by which the third bottom-closing flap is of greater width than that of the first bottom-closing flaps.

CLASS 32F$_2$b. I.C.-C07d 99/14. 138817.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING 6-(α-(AMIDINO-AND IMIDOYLAMINO-ALKANOYLAMINO)-ARACY LAMINO) PENICILLANIC ACIDS.

Applicants : PFIZER INC., OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : ERNEST SEIICHI HAMANAKA AND JOHN GERRITT STAM.

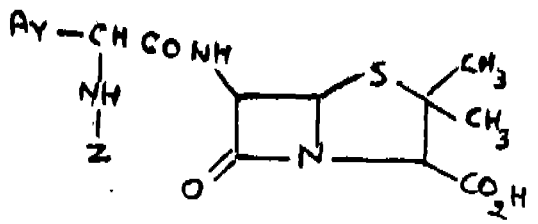
Application No. 1719/Cal/73 filed July 23, 1973.

Convention date December 27, 1972/(59711/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

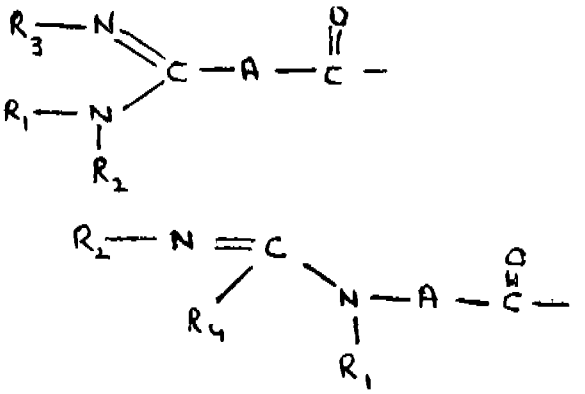
2 Claims

A process for preparing a compound of the formula X.



and the pharmaceutically acceptable basic salts thereof, wherein Ar is phenyl, 4-hydroxyphenyl, 2-thienyl or 3-thienyl;

Z is formula XI or XII.



wherein A is 1, 4-phenylene, alkylene containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

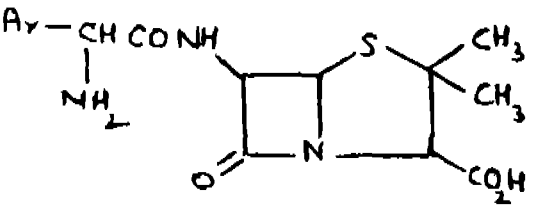
R_1 and R_2 when considered separately are each hydrogen or alkyl containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R_3 and R_4 are each hydrogen, alkyl containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, naphthyl, thienyl, pyrryl, furyl, pyridyl, phenyl, benzyl, substituted phenyl or substituted benzyl wherein said substituent is chloro, bormo, fluoro, methyl, methoxy, trifluoromethyl, 3, 4-dichloro or 3, 5-dichloro;

R_1 and R_3 when considered together are alkylene containing from 2 to 6 carbon atoms;

R_3 and R_2 when considered together are alkylene containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms; and

R_3 and R_4 when considered together are alkylene containing 3 to 5 carbon atoms, characterized by



reacting a compound of the formula XIII.

or salt thereof with a compound of the formula

Z — OH

wherein Z is as defined above in the presence of a scavenger to remove the elements of water and, if desired, forming in a manner known *per se* the pharmaceutically acceptable basic salts thereof.

CLASS 67C. I.C.-G05b 29/00. 138818.

SIGNAL HOLDING CIRCUITRY FOR EXAMPLE CIRCUITRY USED WITHIN A STEP CONTROL SYSTEM.

Applicants : SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF BERLIN AND MUNICH, GERMANY (WEST).

Inventors : WERNER NEIER.

Application No. 2762/Cal/73 filed December 19, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

Signal holding circuitry comprising first and second trigger stages having respective feedback inputs, first and second feedback control gates, connected to operate in dependence upon the values of output signals from the second and first trigger stages respectively, for applying holding signals respectively to the feedback inputs of the first and second trigger stages, and a signal delay device connected in common between respective outputs of the first and second trigger stages, at an input end of the device, and respective signal inputs

of the feedback control gates, the circuitry being such that each of the first and second trigger stages can be switched, by the application of a setting signal maintained for a predetermined minimum period of time determined by means of the delay device, from a stable reset state to a stable set state if but only if the other of the first and second trigger stages is in its reset state, whereafter the trigger stage that is in the set state can be switched back to its reset state by the application of a resetting signal maintained for the said predetermined minimum period.

CLASS 32F$_6$d. I.C.-C07d 5/16, C07C 107/02. 138819.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FURAN COMPOUNDS.

Applicants : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 6230 FRANKFURT/MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

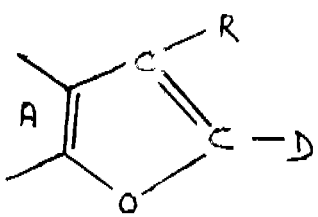
Inventors : WILFRIED SAHM.

Application No. 2765/Cal/73 filed December 19, 1973.

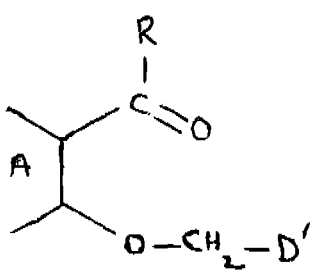
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

A process for the preparation of a compound of the formula (I).



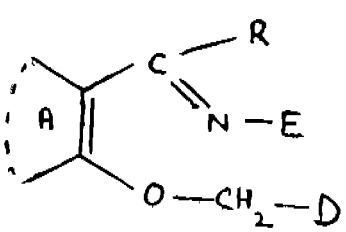
in which A is an aromatic monocyclic or polycyclic ring system fused with the furane nucleus as indicated, R is hydrogen, an alkyl group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or phenyl and D is an organic radical as herein described being in conjugation with the furane nucleus, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula (2).



with a compound of the formula (3).

H_2N-E

in which formulae A is an aromatic monocyclic or polycyclic ring system, R is hydrogen, an alkyl group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or phenyl, D' is an organic radical as herein described and E is an organic radical as herein described which is bound via a tertiary carbon atom to the nitrogen to obtain a compound of formula (4).



wherein A, R, E and D' are as defined above, which is further treated with a known basic condensing agent in a polar solvent by splitting off an amine of the formula

$E-NH_2$

in which E is as defined above to obtain said compound of formula (1).

CLASS 143D. I.C.-B65b 65/04. 138820.

DEVICE FOR COORDINATING AND FEEDING SEPARATELY OBJECTS, PARTICULARLY SWEETS AND SIMILAR, TO A WRAPPING MACHINE.

Applicants : G.D. SOCIETA' PER AZIONI FORMERLY KNOWN AS G.D. SOCIETA' IN ACCOMANDITA SEMPLICE DI ENZO SERAGNOLI E ARIOSTO SERAGNOLI, OF VIA POMPONIA 10, BOLOGNA, ITALY.

Inventors : ENZO SERAGNOLI.

Application No. 81/Cal/74 filed January 14, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A device for coordinating and feeding separately objects, particularly sweets and similar, to a wrapping machine, essential features of which are : a plurality n of distribution units and one conveyor unit, each of the said units having a plurality of equidistant peripheric holes; means for cyclically operating the said conveyor unit and the said n distribution units so that the start/stop frequency ratio per cycle is $n : 1$ and that the distribution units have long movement times and brief pauses and the conveyor unit has brief movement times and long pauses.

CLASS 186A & 206B. I.C.-H01P 3/00. 138821.

IMPROVEMENTS IN/OR RELATING TO RESISTIVE POWER LOADS.

Applicants : THOMSON-CSF, OF 173, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, 75360 PARIS, CEDEX 08, FRANCE.

Inventors : MICHEL BARIL AND JACQUES LEGENDRE.

Application No. 241/Cal/74 filed February 5, 1974.

Convention date February 21, 1973/(8584/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A resistive power load, designed more particularly to act as a matched load for a microwave transmission line, having a micro-strip structure comprising a dielectric substrate, metal strip and a metal earthing plane laid on each side of said dielectric substrate, said metal strip being constituted by a metal having a good conductivity and said earthing plane of the structure being constituted by a resistive metal alloy having good thermal conductivity.

CLASS 29D & 67C. I.C.-G06d 7/00. 138822.

A FLEXURE DEVICE FOR PRESSURE RESPONSIVE DEVICES.

Applicants : SYBRON CORPORATION, OF 1100 MIDTOWN TOWER, NEW YORK 14604, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : NORMAN ROY WESTFALL.

Application No. 1288/Cal/74 filed June 5, 1974.

Division of Application No. 135042 filed March 24, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A flexure device for use in pressure-responsive devices of the type such as hereinbefore described, comprising an inextensible stiff linear element having one end fixed to a first member and its other end fixed to a second member and spacing it from the first member, portions of each of the first and second members extending toward the other member alongside and on opposite sides of the linear element, such portions being fixed to a flexible web which is inextensible in its plane and has such plane transverse to the linear element.

CLASS $83A_6+A_4$. I.C.-A23L 1/27, 1/31, 1/34. 138823.

Applicants : NESTLE'S PRODUCTS LIMITED, OF NESTLE HOUSE, COLLINS AVENUE, NASSAU, BAHAMAS.

PREPARATION OF MEAT ANALOGUES.

Inventors : DAVID ROBERT FARR, PAUL VAN DE ROVAART.

Application No. 2423/Cal/74 filed November 5, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the production of a meat analogue which comprises subjecting protein to a texturising treatment as herein before described a substance containing pigments produced by a mold of the genus *Monascus* being incorporated in the proteins during the treatment.

CLASS 205H. I.C.-B29H 17/00. 138824.

MANUFACTURE OF PNEUMATIC TYRES.

Applicants : DUNLOP LIMITED, OF DUNLOP HOUSE, RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, S.W. 1., ENGLAND.

Inventors : ERIC HOLROYD, ANTHONY GERALD GOODFELLOW AND JAMES NEIL MOGLASHEN.

Application No. 808/Cal/73 filed April 6, 1973.

Convention date April 6, 1972/(15787/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

28 Claims

A method for the manufacture of a pneumatic tyre comprising beads, sidewalls and tread portion in which the tyre is first formed in at least two parts each part being moulded in a mould cavity from rubber in an uncured state, and being provided with a locking sprue to maintain the part in a desired part of the mould, the mould is pressurized at least when moulding the sidewalls and opened and the parts of the tyre are then brought into contact by means of the mould parts in which they are carried and joined together under heat and pressure.

CLASS 27H & 1. I.C.-E40b 2/00. 138825.

METHOD OF PRODUCING AN UNDERGROUND TUNNEL STRUCTURE SUCH AS FOR AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY USING SLIT WALLS.

Applicants : PHILIPP HOLZMANN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF TAUNUSANLAGE 1, 6 FRANKFURT/M.8, WEST GERMANY.

Inventors : HANS PAUSE AND GREGOR LOERS .

Application No. 817/Cal/73 filed April 6, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A method of producing an underground tunnel tube structure, more particularly for underground railway constructions, comprising excavating the ground in a narrow region along both sides of the intended tunnel to form parallel slit-like deep channels, filling the slit-like channels with reinforced concrete, section by section, to form sectional slit walls, excavating the ground between the slit walls, and laying in place, section by section, a tunnel floor and a tunnel roof united to the slit walls, and further comprising providing an expansion joint at the centre of each slit wall section and likewise providing in the roof and/or floor sections of the structure expansion joints that are formed as continuations of the expansion joints of the slit walls, and thereafter fixing jointing strips at all the expansion joints to seal off the expansion joints at the inside of the tunnel structure each jointing strip being continued without interruption across the roof and/or floor.

CLASS 32E. I.C.-C08F 3/04, 3/08, 15/04. 138826.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF POLYOLEFIN WAXES.

Applicants : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT (FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARBWERKE HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT VORMALS MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING), (FORMERLY OF 45, BRUNINGS TRASSE, FRANKFURT/MAIN BUT NOW OF 6230, FRANKFURT/MAIN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY).

Inventors : MANFRED ENGELMANN, 2) ROLF HOLTERMANN.

Application No. 2529/Cal/73 filed November 16, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of a colorless polyolefin wax forming a clear melt and having a melt viscosity of from 10 to 20,000 centipoises measured at 150°C, by polymerizing at least one olefin of the formula

$$R—CH=CH_2$$

in which R is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, optionally in the presence of a solvent, at a temperature of from 110 to 200°C with the use of a Ziegler type catalyst consisting of a titanium compound, a magnesium compound, an organo-aluminium compound and optionally and element of main group III or IV of the Periodic Table, and working up the polymerization mixture, which comprises treating the liquid polyolefin wax formed in the polymerization with steam at a temperature of from 110 to 180°C to decompose the catalyst, and to remove the solvent, if any, at least partially, and separating the solid catalyst residue from the liquid polyolefin wax

CLASS $55B_L$. I.C.-C02b 3/00. 138827.

A CLEANING DEVICE FOR FLUID, PARTICULARLY WATER STERILIZER.

Applicants : NATURVARD RESEARCH (CANADA) LTD., AT 8449 MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER 15, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

Inventors : DAVID FREE.

Application No. 2250/Cal/73 filed October 10, 1973.

Convention date November 20, 1972/(156,920) CANADA.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A cleaning device in combination with a cylindrical liquid sterilization chamber employing a coaxially located source of ultravoilet radiation disposed behind a protective surface said device being adapted to pass to and fro within the chamber, during the flow and non-flow of the liquid to be sterilized, characterized in that the cleaning device comprises;

(a) a ring-lime member having an orifice means therethrough, through which a liquid may flow;

(b) a smaller flexible member attached to and disposed radially inward of the ring and having its inner circumference biasly urged against the protective sheat;

(c) a larger flexible resilient member attached to and disposed radially outward of the ring and having its outwardly extending margins urged against the inner wall of the sterilization cylinder.

whereby the weight of the cleaning device, during non-flow of the fluid, causes the cleaning device to fall whence said smaller flexible member scrapes the protective surface to clean it, then, during commencement of fluid flow as the cleaning device rises, the smaller flexible member scrapes the protective surface again to clean the same, and wherein during such flow orifice means through said ring permit fluid to pass from one side of the cleaning device to the other and hence through the said chamber.

CLASS 92C. I.C.-B02 3/00. 138828.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SEPARATING SEED COVER FROM ENDOSPERM OF GRAIN OF VARIOUS CEREAL CROPS.

Applicants : KRASNOYARSKY POLITEKHNICHESKY INSTITUT, OF ULITSA KIRENSKOGO, 26, KRASNOYARSK, USSR.

Inventors : VASILY NIKOLAEVICH BORISOV, (2) EVGENY ALEXANDROVICH AKULOV AND ALEXEI IVANOVICH SOLOVEI.

Application No. 2546/Cal/74 filed November 18, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A method for separating seed cover from endosperm of grain of various cereal crops comprising the steps of : charging grain into at least one vertically disposed container; imparting to the containers an independent rotary motion about their own axes and concurrently an additional rotary motion about an axis extending in parallel with and in the same plane as their individual axis; the maximum acceleration of the grain in the container being selected within the range from 100 g to 1000 g for positively removing seed cover wherein the ratio of the angular speeds of rotation of each container about its own axis and about the common axis of rotation of the containers complying with the condition :

$$\Omega^2 (R—r) \quad W^2 r$$

wherein Ω is angular speed of rotation of the container about the common axis of rotation;

R is the distance from the common axis of rotation to the axis of rotation of the container;

W is angular speed of rotation of the container about its own axis;

r is radius of the container.

CLASS 57D. I.C.-E06b 5/00. 138829.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO DOOR CLOSER.

Applicants & Inventors : VINOD KUMAR, "SAKET', MARRIS ROAD, ALIGARH, (UTTAR PRADESH). INDIA.

Application No. 2542/Cal/73 filed November 20, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A door closer comprising a torsion spring, linkage connected to said torsion spring, the linkage and the torsion spring being connected between a door and framing for said door and a hydraulic damping system connected between the linkage and the door, the hydraulic damping system including a sylindrical housing and a piston rotatably mounted within said housing and forming therewith a restricted passage for hydraulic fluid, characterised in that the piston is connected to the linkage and has a hollow interior, and the torsion spring is located in the interior of the piston, and is connected at one end to the piston and at the other end to the housing.

CLASS 199. I.C.-G01f 23/00. 138830.

LIQUID LEVEL INDICATOR.

Applicants & Inventors : UMAKANT JAGANNATH MAHASHABDE, 1744 (NEW) SHUKRAWAR PETH, NEAR DADAWADI TEMPLE, POONA-411002, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 78/Bom/73 filed March 2, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

1 Claim.

Liquid level indicator comprising a mercury manometer, lower end of the manometer tube being dipped in asmall chamber holding mercury, the said chamber having vertically extending tubular casing with an inlet at the upper level for liquid and a vent valve for air to pass out the said manometer with mercury chamber and the said extended tubular casing being fruther placed in an outer chamber having a tightly closing diaphragm; the said outer chamber, having an outlet at the bottom to serve as a draining outlet, and an air vent valve above for air to pass out, the said outer chamber being connected to the reservoir or overhead tank, whence upon the height of liquid column in the said reservoir or overhead tank exerts pressure on the surface of mercury in the extended tubular casing of mercury chamber, which is shown by the rise of mercury column, calibrated on a scale to indicate quantity of liquid held in the said reservoir or overhead tank; the upper end of the said manometer tube being open to atmosphere in a thistle funnel and the said manomter tube opens with a downward bend in the said thistle funnel provided with a small opening for return of mercury to the manometer tube.

CLASS 40F. I.C.-B01d 15/08. 138831.

IONIZATION DETECTOR FOR CHROMATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS.

Applicants : CESKOSLOVENSKA AKADEMIE VED, NO. 3, NARODNI PRAGUE 1, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Inventors : HANNIEL DUBSKY.

Application No. 1167/Cal/73 filed May 18, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

Ionizaton detector for chromatographic analysis particularly for liquid chromatography comprising a mechanical conveyor for feeding the material to be analysed to the detector, heating means for heating a stream of gas passing through said mechanical conveyor, a collector of fractions above the mechanical conveyor, gas supply means to the collector of fractions, a diffusor with gas supply means above said collector of fractions and means for picking up changes of the ionization current caused by the analysed material.

CLASS 40E & 144E. I.C.-A47L 11/00, A47L 11/38. 138832.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRATING THE UNDER-WATER SURFACE OF A SHIP.

Applicants & Inventors : BJORN KIRKSAETER, OF NOBELSGATE 23, OSLO 2, NORWAY, AND OYSTEIN RASMUSSEN, OF HOSLEVEIEN 119, 1340 BEKKESTUA, NORWAY.

Application No. 270/Cal/73 filed December 12, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A method of treating the underwater surface of a ship to provide a portection against fouling which comprises applying a wax layer to the surface, optionally over a paint coat, the layer being formed by spraying molten wax on to the surface (or paint coat where provided) and allowing it to harden *in situ* to form the layer.

CLASS 29D. I.C.-G06K 19/00, 21/00. 138833.

INFORMATION CARD CARRIER DEVICE.

Applicants & Inventors : SURINDAR NATH KATARIYA, G-14, MAHARANI BAGH, NEW DELHI-110014, INDIA.

Application No. 236/Cal/74 field February 2, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

An information card carrier device comprising a frame or cabinet having at least one drum rotatably disposed within said cabinet and capable of ratating about an horizontal axis, said drum consisting of two end walls and having a plurality of compartments provided on the peripheral surface thereof, a plurality of information cards adapted to be disposed in a stacked relation within said compartments and along an orbital plane, and retaining means for retaining the cards within each compartment.

CLASS 118B_8+B_9 & 176D. I.C.-F23J 13/08, F23M 7/00, F23N 3/00. 138834.

FUEL SAVING MEANS FOR STEAM LOCOMOTIVES OR IMPROVED FIRE HOLE DOOR FRAME FOR STEAM LOCOMOTIVES.

Applicants & Inventors : SANTOSH MUKAR BOSE, 75, CIRCULAR ROAD, RANCHI, BIHAR, INDIA.

Application No. 1006/Cal/74 filed May 4, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims

Means for supplying pre-heated secondary air above fire bed in fire box of a steam locomotive comprising two air supply lines, one on either side of the fire box, pre-heating chambers on both sides of fire hole door frame corresponding to said supply lines into which said supply lines are led, openings on both sides, of fire hole door frame to permit passage of the secondary air from the pre-heating chambers, a cover spacedly covering each said opening from the inside of the fire hole door frame a plurality of openings in said covers to permit the secondary air to issue from said plurality of openings in the form of jets above the fire bed in the fire box.

CLASS 32F. I.C.-C07C 21/00. 138835

PREPARATION OF 1, 1, 2, 3-TETRACHLOROPROPENE FROM 1, 2, 3-TRICHLOROPROPANE.

Applicants : MONSANTO COMPANY, OF 800 NORTH LINDBERGH BOULEVARD, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63166, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : LOWELL RICHARD SMITH.

Application No. 1999/Cal/74 filed September 5, 1974.

Division of Application No. 1364/Cal/73 filed June 11, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the preparation of 1, 1, 2, 3-tetrachloropropene which comprises

(A) feeding a stream comprising 1, 2, 3-trichloropropane to a liquid-phase chlorinator,

(B) chlorinating the feed stream so that from about 20 to about 60 percent by weight of the chlorinator effluent remains as unreacted 1, 2, 3-trichloropropane,

(C) passing the chlorinator effluent to a fractionating column,

(D) fractionating said chlorinator effluent into a 1, 2, 3-trichloropropane fraction, a 1, 2, 2, 3-tetrachloropropane fraction, a 1, 1, 2, 3-tetrachloropropane fraction, a 1, 1, 1, 2, 3- and 1, 1, 2, 2, 3-pentachloropropanes fraction, and a 1, 1, 2, 3, 3-pentachloropropane and heavy ends fraction,

(E)(1) recycling the 1, 2, 3-trichloropropane fraction to the chlorinator,

(2) removing the 1, 2, 2, 3-tetrachloropropane from the fractionating column at step (D).

(3)(a) passing the 1, 1, 2, 3-tetrachloropropane fraction from the fractionating column to a caustic dehydro-chlorinator,

(b) dehydrochlorinating in a known manner as herein described the 1, 1, 2, 3-tetrachloropropane,

(c) passing the dehydrochlorinator effluent which comprises mixed trichloropropenes to a second liquid-phase chlorinator,

(d) adding chlorine to the carbon/carbon double bond of the trichloropropenes contained in the dehydro-chlorinator effluent,

(e) passing the second chlorinator effluent to a second caustic dehydrochlorinator,

(4) passing the 1, 1, 1, 2, 3-and 1, 1, 2, 2, 3-pentachloropropanes fraction from the fractionating column to the second caustic dehydrochlorinator,

(F) dehydrochlorinating in a known manner as herein described the second chlorinator effluent and the 1, 1, 1, 2, 3- and 1, 1, 2, 2, 3-pentachloropropanes fraction from the fractionating column,

(G) passing the second dehydrochlorinator effluent which comprises mixed tetrachloropropenes to an isomerizer packed with siliceous granules having a polar surface, and

(H) isomerizing

2, 3, 3, 3-tetrachloropropene to
1, 1, 2, 3-tetrachloropropene

by heating the second dehydrochlorinator effluent in contact with the siliceous granules to a temperature of from about 150°C to about 200°C for from about 0.4 to about 2 hours.

CLASS 184. I.C.-B 8b 9/08, C02 1/00, 3/02. 138836.
E03b 11/06.

TANK CLARIFICATION PLANT.

Applicants & Inventors : JOSEPH RICHARD KAELIN, OF VILLA SEBURG, CH-6374 BUOCHS, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 1998/72 filed November 27, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims

A tank clarification plant, particularly for largescale irregular sewage influx, in which septic and clarification tanks are represented in succession by a common chamber and the maximum and minimum levels vary between relatively wide limits, comprising :

a tank;

a liquid circulation member disposed adjacent the lower region of said tank substantially in the central area thereof and having a plurality of impeller blades for causing liquid in said tank to circulate in a direction from above said impeller blades, through and between said impeller blades, to the outer peripheral regions of said tank of and to the upper level of the liquid in said tank;

at least one stationary cutting blade disposed immediately adjacent said liquid circulation member and having leading edges

contiguously cooperable with said impeller blades of said liquid circulation member and having leading edges contiguously cooperable with said impeller blades of said liquid circulation member for producing a shearing effect there between;

a conduit in said tank open at one end to the exterior of said tank and at the other end immediately above said liquid circulation member for introducing oxygen or oxygen-containing gas mixture to the immediate vicinity of the inlet side of said liquid circulation member for being circulated and moved with said liquid through said impeller blades; and means for controlling the level of said liquid in said tank for insuring that said level of said liquid is always above said liquid circulation member.

CLASS 39L. I.C.-C01f 5/02. 138837.

METHOD FOR MANUFACTURE OF MAGNESIA.

Applicants : NORTON COMPANY, OF 1 NEW BOND STREET, WORCESTER, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : JOHN JACKSON SCOTT.

Application No. 428/Cal/73 filed February 27, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No drawings

A method of preparing of fused electrical grade magnesia product from a magnesia containing amounts of boron detrimental to the properties in annealing wherein the magnesia as fused grain is combined with finely ground material containing principally at least one of titania, alumina, or zirconia in from 1/2 to 7% by weight of magnesia and the mixture is calcined at from 950° to 1275°C.

CLASS 188. I.C.-C23b 5/10. 138838.

WIPING HOT DIPPED METAL COATED WIRE OR STRIP.

Applicants : AUSTRALIAN WIRE INDUSTRIES PROPRIETARY LIMITED, OF 140 WILLIAM STREET, MELBOURNE, IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Inventors : JACK PRYOR SCIFFER.

Application No. 597/Cal/73 filed March 16, 1973.

Convention date March 17, 1972/(PA8327/72) Australia.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

The method of wiping hot-dipped, metal coated wire or strip by drawing it upwardly from a bath of molten metal through a laterally confined bed of discrete material which floats thereon, characterised in that the bed is continuously or intermittently vibrated thereby to maintain it in a more dense and uniform condition than it would have if not thus vibrated, whereby the metal coatings formed on the wire or strip are more uniform in thickness.

CLASS 64B. I.C.H01R 31/00. 138839.

ELECTRICAL SOCKET.

Applicants & Inventors : WARAHUR SRINIVASA SATYANARAYANA, OF 38C, IRWIN ROAD, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

Application No. 899/Cal/73 filed April 17, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

An electrical socket having two or three sleeves connected to electrical contacts for the supply of current which sleeves receive the pins of a plug, said socket comprising an inner block or a housing in which are provided the sleeves, a cover or casing for said inner block or housing, openings formed in the cover to correspond with the sleeves, characterised by that the said cover or casing is rotatably mounted on the said inner block or housing so that only in one position of the cover relative to the said block or housing carrying the sleeves, the openings in the cover correspond with the sleeves while in all other positions the mouths of the sleeves are not exposed and further characterised by that the said cover or casing is connected to the said block or housing by a coiled spring whereby once the plug is removed the cover adopts a position wherein the openings in the cover do not correspond with the sleeves.

CLASS 64B. I.C.-A01R 31/00. 138840.

AN ELECTRICAL SOCKET.

Applicants & Inventors : VARAHUR SRINIVASA SATYANARAYANA, OF 38C IRWIN ROAD, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

Application No. 900/Cal/73 filed April 17, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

An electrical socket for use with a plug of two or three pins which engage metal sleeves in the said socket characterised by that at least one of the sleeves in the socket has a tongue of resilient or springy metal and the said tongue has at least one dent which projects inside the said sleeve and the corresponding electrical contact is not permanently connected to the said sleeve or the tongue thereof, but is located at the socket in close proximity to the said tongue wherein when the plug is inserted in the socket, the pin entering the sleeve which sleeve has the tongue is constrained to enter the said sleeve and the pin on being forced into the sleeve pushes the tongue through the dent such that the tongue establishes contact with the said corresponding electrical contact to supply the current to the said pin but when the plug is removed, the tongue due to its springy action retracts to a position whereby the contact between the tongue and the electrical contact is broken.

CLASS 104L. I.C.-B29H 8/00. 138841.

METHOD OF BUTT SPLICING THE EDGES OF A RUBBER COATED REINFORCING FABRIC PLY.

Applicants : THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, OF 1200 FIRESTONE PARKWAY, AKRON, STATE OF OHIO 44317, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : WILLIAM PATRICK LAUGHLIN.

Application No. 1039/Cal/73 filed May 3, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A method of butt splicing the edges of a rubber coated reinforcing fabric ply particularly of glass or steel fibre to another such edge in abutment with said first edge comprising subjecting said edges to ultrasonic vibrations and under high pressure to generate heat at said edges and cause softening and flow of the rubber at said edges to homogenise them.

CLASS 195D. I.C.-F16K. 138842.

VALVE BLOCK.

Applicants : EMHART (U.K.) LIMITED, OF CROMPTON ROAD, WHEATLEY, DONCASTER, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Inventors : THOMAS VINCENT FOSTER AND FRANK ALAN FENTON.

Application No. 1371/Cal/73 filed June 12, 1973.

Convention date June 23, 1972/(29561/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A valve block for an IS glassware forming machine comprising a plurality of valve combinations each extending laterally across the valve block and arranged in two rows which

extend longitudinally along the valve block and are separated vertically from each other, each valve combination comprising a pilot-operated poppet valve having a supply port, an outlet port and an exhaust port and a solenoid-operated pilot valve for directing pilot air to the poppet valve, a pilot line in the valve block common to the pilot valves of all the vlave combinations and a plenum chamber located adjacent all the valve combinations and common to either all the exhaust ports or all the supply ports of all the poppet valves.

CLASS 90D+F+H. I.C.-A61J 1/06, C03b 9/28. 138843.

A MACHINE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GLASS VIALS PARTICULARLY AMPOULES.

Applicants & Inventors : HANS-JOACHIM DICHTER, OF SACHSENDAMM 93, 1 BERLIN 62, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 1595/Cal/73 filed July 9, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A machine for the production of glass vials, particularly ampoules from glass tubes, comprising vertically mounted pairs of oppositely facing coaxial chucks which are rotating about their own axes and travelling past a plurality of working stations a gas burner mounted in a plane passing between two chucks, which gas burner serves to soften glass tube sections held by the chucks and to divide said sections into a first and a second part with the simultaneous formation of at least one vial bottom, the chuck holding the first part moving away from the other chuck and thereby increasing the distance between the end of the first part and the burner, characterised in that the distance between the burner and the end forming a closed bottom on the second part of the tube section held by the other chuck is likewise increased during the dividing operation.

CLASS 90D+F+H. I.C.-A61J 1/06, C03b 9/28. 138844.

A METHOD OF PRODUCING AMPOULES AND AN APPARATUS FOR PERFORMING THE METHOD.

Applicants & Inventors : HANS-JOACHIM DICHTER, OF SACHSENDAMM 93, 1 BERLIN 62, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 1596/Cal/73 filed July 9, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A method of producing ampoules which comprises drawing a neck of twice the length of a single ampoule neck from a portion of a vertically held glass tube which is an ampoule body length away from a closed end of the tube, the lower half of said double-length neck providing the neck of a lower ampoule and the upper half providing the neck of an upper ampoule, characterised in that when the double-length neck has been formed by a plurality of burners to produce the lower ampoule the lower half is separated by a glass melting flame from the upper half of the double-lengthneck, an air jet is applied at the point of separation of the two parts preventing their open ends from being closed by fusion and that the upper ampoule is then separated from the glass tube by a melting flame forming the closed bottom of the upper ampoule and a new closed end of the tube at a point which is one ampoule body length above the upper half of the double-length neck still attached to the glass tube.

CLASS 90D+F+H. I.C.-A61J 1/06, C03b 9/28. 138845.

A METHOD OF PRODUCING AMPOULES, PARTICULARLY DOUBLE AMPOULES, AND APPARATUS FOR REFORMING THE SAME.

Applicants & Inventors : HANS-JOACHIM DICHTER, OF SACHSENDAMM 93, 1 BERLIN 62, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 1594/Cal/73 filed July 9, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A method of producing ampoules, particularly duoble ampoules, which comprises drawing an elongated thin neck into a glass tube at a distance from the end of the tube corresponding to the length of one ampoule body, said neck being twice the normal length of an ampoule neck to be later divided in the middle, and at a distance from the end of the neck equal to the length of a second ampoule body melting off an ampoule or double ampoule from the tube with the simultaneous closing of the ampoule bottoms, characterised in that during the drawing of the ampoule neck that portion of the double neck where separation is to be effected is cooled by jet of cold air to form a funnel-shaped end on each single length neck when separated.

CLASS $62C_1+C_2+C_3+C_4$. I.C.-D06P 1/64. 138846.

CARRIER COMPOSITION TO PROMOTE PENETRATION OF DYESTUFFS INTO FIBRES.

Applicants : CASSELLA FARBWERKE MAINKUR AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 526 HANAUER-LANDSTRASSE, 6 FRANKFURT/MAIN-FECHENHEIM, WEST GERMANY AND RUTGERSWERKE, AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 195-217 MAINZER LANDSTRASSE 6, FRANKFURT/MAIN, WEST GERMANY.

Inventors : GERHARD WECKLER AND ROLF MILDENBERG.

Application No. 1709/Cal/73 filed July 20, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A carrier composition to promote penetration of dyestuff Into fibres comprising a mixture of methylanaphthalene as herein defined and diphenylene oxide the wegiht ratio being from 1.2 : 1 to 4 : 1

CLASS 35B. I.C.-C04b 7/04. 138847.

MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT.

Applicants : ORISSA CEMENT LIMITED, OF RAJGANGPUR, DIST-SUNDARGARH, ORISSA, INDIA.

Inventors : JAI HARI DALMIA, DR. JAJNYADATTA PANDA AND MANZOOR AHSAN.

Application No. 1799/Cal/73 filed August 4, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims. No drawings.

A method of manufacturing hydraulic setting cement having 30% Al_2O_3 such as, ordinary Portland cement, rapid hardening cement, slag cement and Pozzolonic cement wherein preheated phospho-gypsum is ground with the cement clinker, the said phospho-gypsum being pre-heated to a maximum temperature of 400°C before use.

CLASS 80H. I.C.-B01d 33/02, 33/18. 138848.

DEVICE FOR SEPARATION OF MATERIALS CONTAINING PARTS OF DIFFERENT WEIGHT DENSITY IN WATER OF HEAVY FLUID.

Applicants : CENTRALNY OSRODEK BADAWCZO PROJEKTOWY WZBOGACANIA I UTYLISACJI KOPALIN "SEPARATOR", OF ARMII CZERWONEJ STR. 2, KATOWICE, POLAND.

Inventors : KAZIMIERZ PULKA WITOLD KOSIAREK AND BONIFACY BUCZEK.

Application No. 2172/Cal/73 filed September 25, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

Device for separation of materials containing parts of different weight density in water or heavy fluid, equipped with rotary paddle wheel swimming in the working box filled with fluid, lifting elements are built in along the perimeter of raising wheel, which are made in form of segments of light artificial fibre or other light material, placed uniformly along the whole perimeter, as well as the raising wheel lifted by the fluid is pressed with its convex rotary surface to elements driving and/or guiding the wheel built in above its axis of rotation.

CLASS 85M+Q. 141A I.C.-F27b 7/39, 7/30, 7/38, F28d 17/00, C21b 13/08. 138849.

IMPROVED PROCESS OF HEAT-TREATING MAGNETITE IRON ORE INVOLVING HEAT RECUPERATION FROM COOLING OF THE PRODUCT.

Applicants : ALLIS-CHALMERS CORPORATION, OF 1126, SOUTH 70TH STREET, WEST ALLIS 14, WISCONSIN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : ROBERT FLOYD CNARE AND GLENN ARTHUS HEIAN.

Application No. 2264/Cal/73 filed October 12, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A process of producing hard discrete pellets from finely divided magnetite iron ore in which green pellets of the finely divided ore are subjected to a heat-hardening treatment comprising forming the pellets into a bed on a travelling grate and transporting the bed of pellets successively through at least drying and preburning zones, tumbling the pellets through a rotary kiln in which fuel is burned, and then transporting the pellets through a cooler which provided at least first and second cooler zones in series, air being passed through the pellets in the first cooler zone to form a preheated stream of oxidizing gases, and then passing said gas stream in countercurrent flow to the movement of the pellets through the kiln to flow through the bed of pellets in the preburning and drying zones of the travelling grate; characterized by the steps of :—

A. burning an amount of fuel in an amount of the preheating oxidizing gas stream within the kiln to provide a predetermined amount of oxidizing gases having a temperature of from 2100 to 2450 degrees Fahrenheit, said heated gases providing, relative to the rate at which the pellets are transported through the preburning zone and through the rotary kiln, from 60 to 80 percent oxidation of magnetite to hematite in the preburning zone and from 2 to 10 percent additional oxidation of magnetite to hematite in the kiln, from 62 to 90 percent oxidized pellets at approximately 2400 degrees Fahrenheit being discharged from the kiln into the cooler,

B. transporting the pellets through the first cooler zone,

C. providing a flow of air into the first cooler zone at rates sufficient to continue but not complete the oxidation of the magnetite remaining in the pellets,

D. providing a flow of air into the second cooler zone to cause substantial completion of the oxidation of the remaining magnetite in the pellets to hematite, and also provide at least some cooling of the pellets with an attendant heating of the air and combustion gases passing through the second cooler zone, and

E. passing the heated air and combustion gases from the second cooler zone through the bed of green pellets on the travelling grate, before the pellets are transported through the preburning zone thereof, to recuperate and return to the process the heat released from the pellets by the final oxidation of magnetite to hematite within the pellets in the second cooler zone.

CLASS 32F3b. I.C.-C07d 55/10, 57/34. 138850.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW DERIVATIVES OF 3-AMINO-BENZO-1, 2, 4-TRIAZINE,1, 4-DI-N-OXIDE.

Applicants : BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

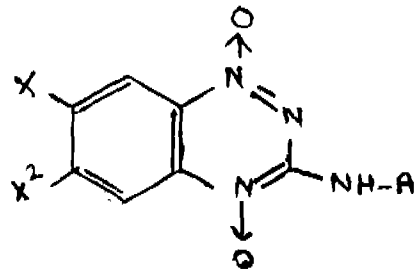
Inventors : FLORIN SENG, KURT LEY AND KARL GEORG METZGER.

Application No. 2331/Cal/73 filed October 19, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

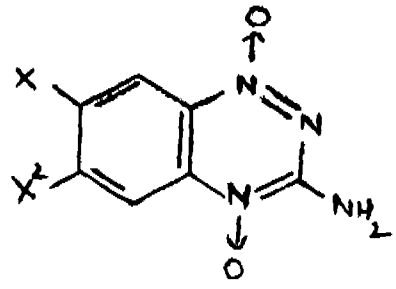
8 Claims

A process for the production of compounds which are 1, 2, 4-triazine-1, 4-di-N-oxides of the general formula I,



in which X^1 and X^2 are identical or different radicals selected from hydrogen, optionally substituetd alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, haloalkyl and halogen radicals; and

A is a radical R, [in which R is an optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl or optionally substituted aralkyl radical;] in which a compound of the general formula II,



[in which X^1 and X^2 are as defined above] is alkylated with a compound of the general formula III,

R — Y

R is as defined above, Y is a halogen atom, -O-SO_2-O-Aralkyl or O-SO_2-Aryl groups which is split off during the alkylation reaction.

CLASS 39L & 130-I. I.C.-C22b 21/04. 138851.

PROCESS FOR DIGESTING BAUXITE BY MEANS OF CAUSTIC SODA WITH HEAT RECOVERY.

Applicants : MONTEDISON S.P.A., OF 31, FORO BUONAPARTE, MILAN, ITALY.

Inventors : GUISEPPE CALLAIOLI AND PIERO FERRINI.

Application No. 194/Cal/74 filed January 29, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

Process for extracting alumina from bauxite by digestion with caustic soda, characterized in that :

(a) the bauxite/caustic solution mixture is fed at a temperature of not less than 170°C into the first of a set of digestion autoclaves, in which it is heated by means of live steam, up to temperature ranging from 200 to 250°C;

(b) the digested mixture coming out from the last autoclave is concentrated and cooled from 250-200°C to 140-120°C by multiple expansion in a set of n expanders;

(c) the hot condensates deriving from the live steam circulating in the bauxite digestion autoclaves are cooled by expansion;

(d) the steam produced in the last n-1 expanders of the mixture is used to pre-heat to a temperature not exceeding 170°C 75-90% of the total quantity of caustic solution required to digest bauxite;

(e) the bauxite, which has to be digested, is mixed with 25-10% of the total quantity of solution required for the digestion;

(f) the bauxite/caustic solution suspension prepared in the preceding stage and the caustic solution pre-heated in stage (d) are fed into first expander of the digested mixture and by the steam produced by the expansion of the hot condensates deriving from the live steam circulating in the digestion autoclaves.

CLASS 32F$_1$+F$_2$a. I.C.-C07C 135/00. 138852.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED FORMAMIDINE DERIVATIVES.

Applicants : PEPRO, SOCIETE POUR LE DEVELOPMENT ET LA VENTE DE SPECIALITES CHIMIQUES, OF 14/20, RUE PIERRE BAIZET 69009-LYON, FRANCE.

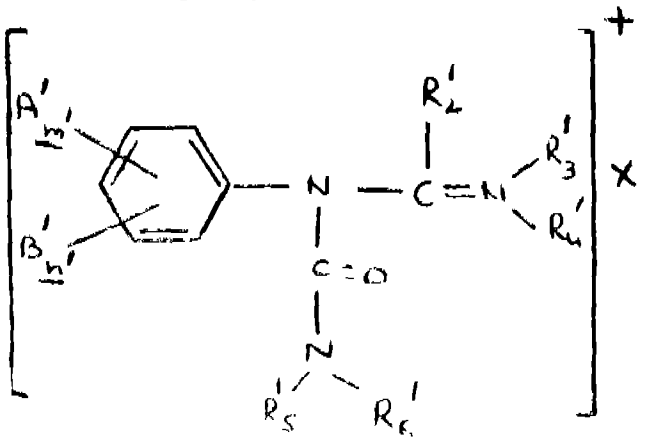
Inventors : JEAN ABBLARD AND PIERRE POIGNANT.

Application No. 555/Cal/74 filed March 15, 1974.

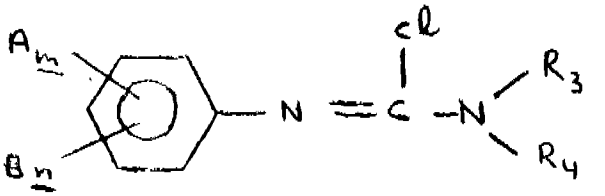
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

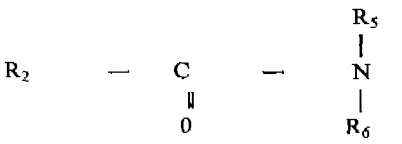
A process for the preparation of substituted formamidine derivatives corresponding to the general formula III.



in which : A′ is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1-C_4-alkyl radical, the trifluormethyl, methoxy or ethoxy radicals; B′ is the 4-methylphenoxy or 4-chlorphenoxy radical; m' is an integer from 1 to 3; n' is an integer equal to 0 or 1, $m'+n'$ being at most equal to 3; R'_3 is a hydrogen atom or the methyl radical; R'_5, R'_4 are C_1-C_4-alkyl radicals or C_2-C_4-alkenyl radicals; R'_5, R'_6 are C_1-C_4-alkyl radicals or C_2-C_4-alkenyl radicals; X′ is a halide comprising reacting a 1-chloroformamidine of the formula VII.



in which : A is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C_1-C_4-alkyl radical, the trifluormethyl, methoxy or ethoxy radicals; B is the 4-methyl-phenoxy or 4-chlorphenoxy radicals; m is an integer from 1 to 3; n is an integer equal to 0 or 1, m+n being at most equal to 3; R_3, R_4 are C_1-C_4-alkyl radicals; with an amide of the formula



(in which R_5 and R_6 are C_1-C_4-alkyl radicals or C_2-C_4-alkenyl radicals) at ambient temperature.

CLASS 145F$_2$. I.C.-D21C 5/00, D21C 1/06, D21C 3/02. 138853.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING PAPER-MAKING PULPS FROM GRASSES.

Applicants & Inventors : SADAYOSHI WATANABE, OF 1247-25, MIYANOMORI, CHUO-KU, SAPPOROSHI, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN.

Application No. 973/Cal/74 filed April 30, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A process for producing paper-making pulps from grasses, which comprises impregnating a grass such as herein described in the form of chips with a 0.5 to 6% by weight aqueous solution of alkali at a temperature of 10 to 100°C., compressing the grass to remove an excess aqueous solution so as to provide a wet mass of grass, loosening by a known method the wet mass to provide a porous mass of grass, treating the porous mass with an oxygen-containing gas at a temperature of from about 60° to about 130°C., and then washing the resulting pulp with water and drying it.

CLASS 128-I. I.C.-A61M 15/00. 138854.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO FACE MASKS.

Applicants & Inventors : GANGADHAR SHANKER MUNDKUR, OF 37-B, SOUTHERN AVENUE, CALCUTTA-700029, STATE OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 1749/Cal/74 filed August 5, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims

An improved face mask for giving oxygen or the like inhaling gas, to a person wearing the mask which fits snugly on the face of the wearer, characterised in that the said face mask has for its essential parts—

(i) a cup-shaped body which forms the mask-proper, covering the water's nose and the mouth; a plurality of slots or like openings being provided on the said cup-shaped body for permitting exhaled air inside the body to go out and also permitting atmospheric air to enter the said body; and a hole provided at the base of the said cup-shaped body for supply of oxygen therethrough.

(ii) a connecting piece fitted to the base of the cup-shaped body through the hole thereof, for supply of oxygen inside the said cup-shaped body; and

(iii) a strip of soft plastic material fixed along the rim of the cup-shaped body, extends from the said rim so as to provide an air-tight fit over the face of wearer.

CLASS 34D. I.C.-C08 5/02. 138855.

PRODUCTION OF PARTICULATE PLASTICISED NITROCELLULOSE.

Applicants : SOCIETE NATIONALE DES POUDRES ET EXPLOSIFS, OF 12, QUAI HENI-IV, 75181 PARIS CEDEX 04, FRANCE.

Inventors : ROGER MAURICE, FRANCOIS ANGE POI-LOZEC AND JACQUES PLAZANET.

Application No 1767/Cal/73 filed July 31, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A process for the production of particulate plasticised nitrocellulose, which comprises impregnating nitrocellulose flock while the latter is present in a stirred suspension in water, with a gelatinising plasticiser, separating the plasticised nitrocellulose obtained from the suspension, and drying it at a temperature not exceeding 60°C.

CLASS 32F$_1$ | F.b. I.C.-C07C 161/00. 138856.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THIONOSALICYLIC ACID ANILIDES.

Applicants : BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : JURGEN KURZ, HEINRICH KOLLING AND MANFRED FEDERMANN.

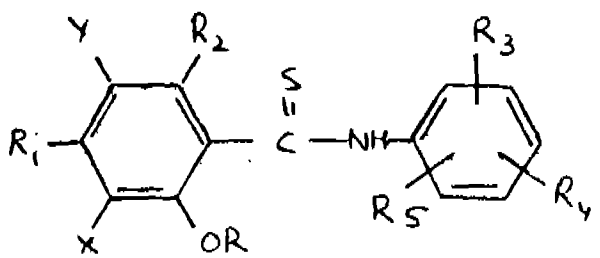
Application No. 1708/Cal/74 filed August 1, 1974.

Division of Application No. 110372 filed April 25, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

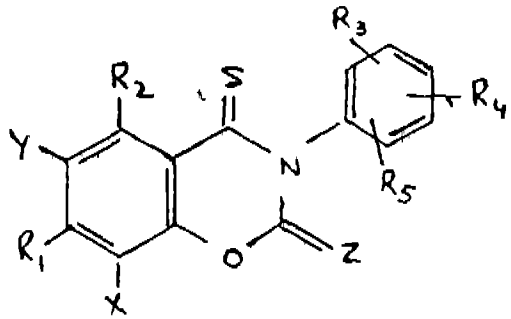
A process for the production of new compounds having the general formula I.



wherein R is a hydrogen atom or an acyl radical;

R_1 and R_2, which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen atom, or a lower alkyl or lower alkoxy radical; R_2 may also be a halogen atom; R_3, R_4 and R_5, which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen or halogen atom, or a lower alkyl, hydroxyl, lower alkoxy, nitro, halogenated alkyl, alkylaercupto or acyloxy radical; X and Y, which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen or halogen atom or a nitro radical; with the provisos that X and Y cannot in the same compound both be hydrogen, and that when X is hydrogen Y can only be chlorine or bromine if each of the substituents R_3, R_4 and R_5 is different from the other two;

and salts thereof with organic and inorganic bases characterised in that 2-oxo-4-thiono-dihydro-benzoxazines-(1, 3) and/or 2, 3-dithiono-dihydro-benzoxazines-(1, 3) of the formula III.



wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, X and Y have the meanings stated above and Z is oxygen or sulphur are hydrolysed in a manner such as herein described and the hydrolysis products are acylated, if desired, with an acid of the formula ROH wherein R has the meaning stated above and, if desired, directly reacting the acidic compounds thus prepared with organic or inorganic bases to produce the addition salts thereof.

CLASS 32F$_1$+F.a. I.C.-C07C 161/00. 138857.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THIONOSALICYLIC ACID ANILIDES.

Applicants : BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : JURGEN KURZ, HEINRICH KOLLING AND MANFRED FEDERMANN.

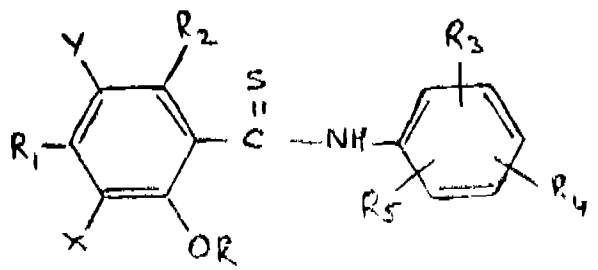
Application No. 1709/Cal/74 filed August 1, 1974.

Division of Application No. 110372 filed April 25, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A process for the production of new compounds having the general formula I.

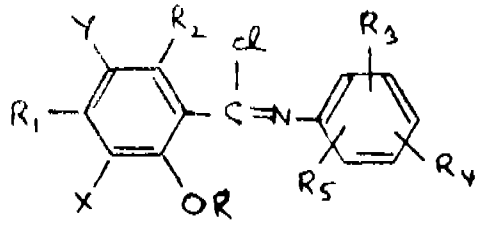


wherein R is a hydrogen atom or an acyl radical;

R_1 and R_2, which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen atom, or a lower alkyl or lower alkoxy radical; R_2 may also be a halogen atom; R_3, R_4 and R_5, which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen or halogen atom, or a lower alkyl, hydroxyl, lower alkoxy, nitro, halogenated alkyl, alkylmercapto or acyloxy radical; X and Y, which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen or halogen atom or a nitro radical; with the provisos that X and Y cannot in the

same compound both be hydrogen and that when X is hydrogen Y can only be chlorine or bromine if each of the substituents R_6, R_4 and R_5 is different from the other two;

and salts thereof with organic and inorganic bases characterised in that an N-phenyl-salicylimide chloride of the formula III.



wherein R, R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5, X and Y have the meanings stated above is reacted with a thio compound or an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salt thereof of the formula HS-R_6 wherein R_6 is hydrogen or an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal or a radical which can easily be detached by hydrolytic splitting of the S-R_6 bond in a solvent, hydrolising in a manner such as herein described the reaction product and acylating, if desired, the hydrolysis product with an acid of the formula ROH wherein R has the meaning stated above and, if desired, directly reacting the acidic compounds thus prepared with organic or inorganic bases to produce the addition salts thereof.

CLASS 32+32F$_1$. I.C.-C07C 27/16. 138858.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION SUBSTITUTED OXIRANE COMPOUNDS.

Applicants : THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, OF MIDLAND, COUNTY OF MIDLAND, STATE OF MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

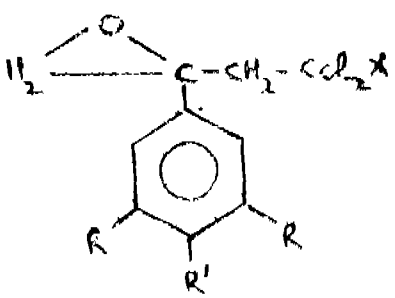
Inventors : LOWELL DEAN MARKLEY, AND ELIZABETH JOHNSTON NORTON.

Application No. 728/Cal/75 filed April 11, 1975.

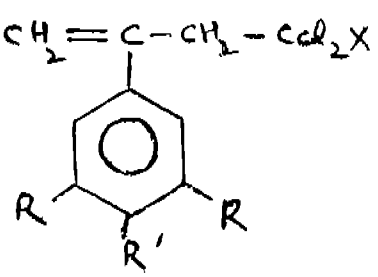
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A process for producing a substituted oxirane compound corresponding the formula I.



Wherein X is H, Cl, or CH_3; each R independently is Br, Cl, F, CF_3, No_2, C_{1-3} alkyl, or C_{1-3} alkoxy; and R^1 is H, Br, Cl, F, CE_3, No_2, C_{1-3} alkyl, or A_{1-3} alkoxy; characterized in that a styrene compound corresponding to Formula II.



where X, R, and R^1 are as defined above, is reacted with chloroacetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, or a percarboxylic acid.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy : —

(1)

81396 83841 85236 85931 86077 86117 86357 86776 86902 87391 87785 87865 88058 88318 88375 88586 88792 88805 88820 88908 88996 89153 89341 89343 89536 97763 108868 109408 109453 109471 109472 109563 109666 109727 109737 109740 109760 109954 110052 110095 110341 110485 110643 110746 110751 110779 110834 110842 110906 110907 110951 110989 110991 111011 111052 111130 111239 111350 111412 111428 111523 111585 111670 111680 111690 111741 111889 111991 111999 112052 112185 112283 112291 112396 112452 112512 112551 112557 112671 112827 112848 112947 112951 112966 112978 113072 113073 113136 113140 113189 113204 113234 113240 113245 113247 113251 113271 113272 113318 113333 113467 113526 113534 113642 113847 113899 113901 113959 113961 114122 114291 114484 114504 114650 114692 115078 115259 115708 116460 116809 117383.

PATENTS SEALED

79107 81310 82425 83589 85022 86391 88750 90432 94909 99513 100402 100875 106007 109966 112213 112875 120019 124279 128898 131224 132660 136486 136698 136918 136920 136960 137040 137063 137209 137212 137213 137214 137218 137224 137226 137241 137242 137243 137244 137246 137250 137255 137258 137259 137260 137262 137264 137265 137266 137269 137281 137282 137287 137294 137296 137334 137347 137349 137356 137363 137369 137398 137424 137446 137470 137472.

AMENDMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 57.

(1)

The amendments proposed by The British Drug Houses Limited, in respect of patent application No. 79194 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 15th November 1976 have been allowed.

(2)

The amendments proposed by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited in respect of patent application No. 125531 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 15th November 1975 have been allowed.

(3)

The amendments proposed by Kyodo Shiryo Co. Ltd., in respect of patent application No. 127383 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 15th November 1975 have been allowed.

COMMERCIAL WORKING OF PATENTED INVENTIONS

The following patents in the field of Chemical Industry are not being commercially worked in India as admitted by the patentees in the statements filed by them under Section 146(2) of the Patnents Act, 1970, in respect of Calendar year 1974 generally on account of want of requests for licences to work the patented inventions. Persons who are interested to commercially work the said patents may contact the patentees for the grant of a licence for the purpose.

Sl. No.	Patent No.	Date of Patent	Name & address of the Patentee	Brief title of the Invention
1	2	3	4	5
1.	130558	16-3-1971	The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, 1144 East Market Street, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.	Vulcanizable rubbers containing retarders for inhibiting premature vulcanization.
2.	130559	16-3-1971	Atlas Chemical Industries Inc, of New Murphy Road and Concord Pipe, Wilmington, State of Delaware, U.S.A.	Polymer powder from a stiff rubbery aqueous gel.
3.	130561	16-3-1971	Wendell E. Dunn Inc, 112 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.	Beneficiation of tetaniferous ores.
4.	130576	16-3-1971	Snam Progetti S. p. A., 16, Corso Venezia, Milan, Itally.	Aluminium compound.
5.	130578	16-3-1971	Ciba-Geigy Ag., of Klybeckstrasse 141, Basle, Switzerland.	Transforming vesicular images.
6.	130588	16-3-1971	Cotton Inc, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.	Treating cellulosic fiber containing material.
7.	130589	16-3-1971	Nereo Chiarotto, via Bussola 7, Varese, Italy.	Composite yarns fabrics and non-woven fabrics having fire resistant propoerties.
8.	130590	16-3-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45 Brunningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Germany.	Water insoluble yellow monoazo dyestufis.
9.	130601	17-3-1971	Eli Lilly and Company, 307, East McCarty St., City of Indianapolis, State of Indiana, U.S.A.	Preparing 1-substituted-2-(1, 1-difluoro-alkyl) -1-H-imidazo (4, 5 B) pyridine compounds.
10.	130626	18-3-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, of Leverkusen, Federal Republic of Germany.	Purifying waste gases from the production of of ammonium nitrate.
11.	130631	18-3-1971	Metallgesellschaft A.G., 6 Frankfurt am Main, Reuterweg 14, W. Germany.	Removing hydrogen fluoride.
12.	130637	19-3-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, of Leverkusen, Federal Republic of Germany.	Production of titanyl sulfate solutions.
13.	130647	20-3-1971	Do.	Separating magnetisable particles.
14.	130682	23-3-1971	Lawrene Earl Leas and others, 1482 Sinaloa Rd, Simi, California 93065, U.S.A.	Producing high energy, sulfuer-free gas from high sulfur-content coke.
15.	130683	23-3-1971	Do.	Generating high temperature gas.
16.	130684	23-3-1971	Do.	Gasifying and desulfurizing of char, coke, and coal and for the production of desulfurized superheated carbon dioxide.
17.	130685	23-3-1971	Gevaert-Agfa N. V., of 27 Septestraat, Mortsel, Belgium.	Polymeric film.
18.	130686	23-3-1971	The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. of 500 Bourke Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia.	Process for coating metal surfaces.
19.	130690	23-3-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45 Brunningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main. Germany.	Metal containing azo dyestuffs.
20.	130713	24-3-1971	Texaco Development Corporation, 135 East, 42nd Street, New York, New York, 10017, U.S.A.	Method and apparatus for controlling composition of fluids.
21.	130719	25-3-1971	Universal Oil Products Co., No. 30 Algonquin Rd, Des Plaines, State of Illinois, U.S.A.	Apparatus for reconditioning reforming catalyst.

1	2	3	4	5
22.	130738	26-3-1971	Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W.1, England.	Manufacture of 1-1-disubstituted 4-4-bipyridylium salts.
23.	130740	26-3-1971	Do.	Fibre reinforced thermoplastic materials.
24.	130742	26-3-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, of Leverkusen, Federal Republic of Germany.	Stable aqueous dispersion of optical brightening agents.
25.	130767	29-3-1971	FMC Corporation, 633 Third Avenue, New York-17, New York, U.S.A.	Isoxazolopyrimidines.
26.	130792	30-3-1971	Fisons Limited, Harvest House, Felixstowe, Suffolk, England.	Preparation of azines.
27.	130799	30-3-1971	UBE Industries Ltd, 12-32, 1-chome, Nishihonmachi, Ube-Shi, Yamaguchi-Ken, Japan.	Treatment of a reaction product obtained by oxidation of cyclohexane.
28.	130800	30-3-1971	Snam Progetti S.p.A., 16, Corso Venezia, Milan, Italy.	Urea.
29.	130801	30-3-1971	Do.	Urea.
30.	130802	30-3-1971	Texaco Development Corporation, 135 East 42nd Street, New York.	Refining of naphthenic lubricating oil.
31.	130807	1-4-1971	Hindustan Lever Limited, Hindustan Lever House, 165-166 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020.	Emulsions.
32.	130811	1-4-1971	Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij N. V., of 30 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, The Netherlands.	Polymerization of olefins.
33.	130813	1-4-1971	Rhone-Progil, 77 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e, France.	Depositing precious metals on a metallic support.
34.	130821	2-4-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, of Leverkusen, Federal Republic of Germany.	Articles of natural or synthetic rubber comprising a non discolouring antiaging compositions.
35.	130841	5-4-1971	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Hindustan Lever House, 165-166 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020.	Laundry soap containing resins.
36.	130861	6-4-1971	Stamicarbon N. V., van der Maesetraat 2, Heerlen, The Netherlands.	Separating melamine vapour from a hot synthesis gas mixture.
37.	130864	6-4-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45 Brunningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Pigment compositions.
38.	130891	7-4-1971	Universal Oil Products Co., No. 30 Algonquin Road, Des Plaines, State of Illinois, U.S.A.	Lubricating oil base.
39.	130923	12-4-1971	Stamicarbon N. V., Van der Maesenstraat 2, Heerlen, The Netherlands.	Increasing the corrosion resistance of austenitic stainless steels.
40.	130925	12-4-1971	United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, of 11 Charles II Street, London S.W.I., England.	Reduction of tungsten or molybdenum oxides.
41.	130928	12-4-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45 Brunningstrasse, Farnkfurt/Main, Germany.	Fluorescent pigments.
42.	130943	13-4-1971	Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij N.V., of 30, Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, The Netherlands.	Carboxamide derivatives.
43.	130950	13-4-1971	Pullmann Inc, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.	Production of reducing gases.
44.	130951	13-4-1971	Thomas A Hartman, 700 Capac Court Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.	Elastomers in shear in force transfer systems.
45.	130954	13-4-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45, Brunning Strasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Benzoxanthene and benzothioxanthene dyestuffs.
46.	130955	13-4-1971	Do.	Do.

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47.	130975	20-4-1972	Pfizer Corporation. of Calle 15 , Avenida Santa Isabel, Colon, Republic of Panama.	4 Alkyl-diphenyl-methoxy alkylamines.
48.	130981	14-4-1971	Hindustan Lever Limited, Hindustan Lever House, 165-166 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020.	Metal cleaning.
49.	130993	16-4-1971	Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, England.	Glass reinforced polymer composits.
50.	131020	19-4-1971	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.	Deashing of natural graphite.
51.	131041	20-4-1972	Pfizer Inc, 235 East 42nd Street, New York, U.S.A.	Trialkoxy quinazolines.
52.	131044	20-4-1971	General Electric Co, 1 River Rd, Schenoctady, New York.	Sintered cobalt-rare earth inter-metallic product.
53.	131045	20-4-1971	Meiji Seika Kaisha Ltd, 8, 2-chome Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.	Bland Vegetable protein products.
54	131046	20-4-1971	Shinetso Chem Co, 4-2, Marumachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	Polyvinyl chloride by suspension polymerization.
55	131047	20-4-1971	Nippon Kayaku Kabushiki Kaisha, 2-1, 1-chome, Marunovchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Substituted 4-nitro-diphenyl ethers.
56.	131060	21-4-1971	Agfa-Gevaert N.V., 2510 Mortsel, Belgium.	Photographic silver halide.
57.	131077	22-4-1971	Halcon International, Inc, 2 Park Avenue, New york 10016, U.S.A.	Ethylene glycol esters.
58.	131078	22-4-1971	Do.	Glycol esters.
59.	131079	22-4-1971	Do.	Glycol esters.
60.	131084	22-4-1971	Shinetsu Chem Co, 4-2, Marumachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	Polymerizing vinyl chloride.
61.	131090	23-4-1971	Rhone-Progil, 25 Quai Paul Doumer 92408 Courvevoie, France.	Preparing electrolytically chlorine & alkali phosphate solution.
62.	131117	26-4-1971	Armour Hess Chemicals Ltd, "The Butts", Rochdale, Lancashire, England.	Treating fertilizers.
63.	131119	26-4-1971	Snam Progetti S.p.A., 16 Corso Venezia, Milan, Italy.	Unsaturated nitriles.
64.	131126	26-4-1971	Combustion Engg, Inc, 1000 Prospect Hill Rd., Windsor, Connecticut, U.S.A.	Recovery process for polysulfide.
65.	131139	27-4-1971	Dunlop Holdings Ltd, Dunlop House, Ryder St, St. James's, London, S.W. 1, England.	Contact adhesives.
66.	131171	28-4-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, of Leverkusen, Federal Republic of Germany.	Dyeing and printing of moulded articles.
67.	131205	3-5-1971	Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, England.	A process for separating acid gases.
68.	131215	4-5-1971	Solvay & Cie (Societe Anonyme) Rue du Prince Albert 33, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.	Polymerisation of olefins.
69.	131218	4-5-1971	Melle-Bezons, of Saint-Leger-Les-Melle (Deux-Sevres), France.	Purifying high boiling esters.
70.	131220	4-5-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45, Brunningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Asymmetrical 1 : 2 chromium complex azo dyestuffs.
71.	131235	4-5-1971	Central Glass Co. Ltd, 5253, Daza Okiube, Ubeshi, Yamaguchi-ken, Japan.	Production synthetic cryolite.
72.	131238	20-4-1972	The Norwich Pharmacal Company, State of Delaware, located at Norwich, New York, U.S.A.	2, 3 dihydro-2-(5-nitro-2-thienyl) quinazolin-4 (IH) ones.
73.	131248	5-5-1971	Sankyo Co. Ltd, 1-6, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.	Soil fungicides.

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74.	131280	7-5-1971	Denki Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, of No. 10, 1-chome, Yaraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Preparing fungicides for agriculture and horticulture.
75.	131282	7-5-1971	Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij N.V., of Carel van Bylandtlaan 30, The Hague, The Netherlands.	Sulphur.
76.	131286	7-5-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45 Burnningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Benzoxanthene and benzothioxanthene dyestuffs.
77.	131287	7-5-1971	Do.	Do.
78.	131326	12-5-1971	Humphreys & Glassgow Consultants Pvt., Ltd., Gammon House, Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Bombay-400025.	Simultaneous production of soda ash and ammonium chloride.
79.	131327	12-5-1971	Centro Sperimentale Metallurgico S.p.A., via di Castel Romano, Rome, Italy.	Steel.
80	131329	12-5-1971	Charis, Aka Charilaos George Massouras, of 93, Illussou, Athenes, Greece.	Gynaecological device, for insertion.
81.	131332	12-5-1971	Veb Jenapharm, 1.3, Otta-Schottstrasse, Jene, German Democratic Republic.	A device for the determination of alcohol in respiratory air.
82.	131344	15-7-1971	Hermann Hofer, 2753 Piesting, Wopfing 210, Austria.	Endothermic process in a shaft furnace for calcining lime.
83.	131367	20-4-1972	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.	2-substituted 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12 α octahydropyrazino (2, 1:6, 1) pyrido (3,4-6) indoles.
84.	131368	14-5-1971	Solvay & Cie,. Rue du Prince Albert 33, B-1050, Brussels, Belgium.	Washing and bleaching baths.,
85.	131378	15-5-1971	Afga-Gevaert B. V., 27 Septestraat 2510 Mortsel, Belgium.	Photographic silver halide emulsion.
86.	131379	5-5-1971	Do.	Polyester material of improved surface for Adhesives.
87.	131394	18-5-1971	Stamicarbon N. V., van der Maesenstraat, 2, Heerlen, The Netherlands.	Recovery of acrylonitrile.
88.	131400	18-5-1971	Sumitomo Chemical Co. Ltd., 15 Kitahama-5-chome, Aigashi-ku, Osaka, Japan.	Concentrated nitric acid.
89.	131405	18-5-1971	International Nickel Ltd, Thames House, Millbank,London, S·W.1.England.	Corrosion-resistant Chromium-containing alloys.
90.	131417	19-5-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 45-Brunnigstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany	Catalytic oxidation of SO_2 to SO_3.
91.	131452	7-2-1972	Hindustan Lever Limited, Hindustan Lever House, 165-166 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020.	Alcohol.
92.	131458	22-5-1971	Snam Progetti S.p.A., 16, Corso Venezia, Milan, Italy.	Dehydrating ammonia synthesis gases.
93.	131468	24-5-1971	Shell Internationale Research, Maatschappij N.V., 30 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, The Netherlands.	Catalytic polymerisation of olefins.
94.	131469	24-5-1971	Do.	Isomerization of alkylaromatic hydrocarbons.
95.	131486	25-5-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 45 Brunningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Iron oxide and hydrated iron oxide pigments.
96.	131503	26-5-1971	Siemens AG, Berlin & Munich, Germany.	A dye for the applications of a covering layer to a wire.
97.	131504	26-5-1971	Do.	Copper or copper alloys wire having a layer of tin or tin alloys.
98.	131505	26-5-1971	Siemens AG, Berlin & Munich, Germany.	Copper or copper alloy wire having a layer of tin.

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99.	131513	27-5-1971	Combustion Engg. Inc., 1000 Prospect Hill Rd, Windsor, Connecticut, U.S.A.	Processing the sodium sulfide and sodium carbonate containing spent liquor.
100.	131521	28-5-1971	Halcon International , Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016, U.S.A.	Polyethylene terephthalate.
101.	131528	9-3-1972	Birla Research Institute for Applied Sciences, Birlagram, Nagda (M.P.)	Preparing cellulose acetate from cellulose material.
102.	131530	30-6-1971	Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshutte, m. b. H., of Sulzbach-Hosenberg Hutte, West Germany.	Steel.
103.	131536	29-5-1971	Stamicarbon N. V., van der Maesenstraat 2, Heerlen, The Netherlands.	Recovery of ammonia and carbon dioxide from a tail gas of a wire synthesis.
104.	131545	31-5-1971	Halcon International, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York 10016, U.S.A.	Glycol esters.
105.	131552	31-5-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, Vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning, 45 Bruningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Acyl acetic acid aryl amides.
106.	131567	2-6-1971	Ryosuke Enya, No. 3620 Schinichi, Murozumicho, Hikari city, Japan.	Calcium carbide.
107.	131576	3-6-1971	The Dow Chemical Corporation, Midland, County of Midland, State of Michigan, U.S.A.	Hydration of nitriles to amides.
108.	131612	5-6-1971	Centro Sperimentale Metallurgico S.p.A., Rome, Italy.	Refining the steel in the converter processes.
109.	131644	8-6-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45, Bruningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Dyeing on natural or synthetic fibrous material containing nitrogen.
110.	131724	15-6-1971	Ciba-Geigy AG, 141 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland.	2-5 diacylamino-1, 4-benzoquinones.
111.	131770	17-6-1971	Grain Processing Corporation, 1600 Oregon St, Muscatine Iowa 52761, U.S.A.	Decomposing calcium sulfate.
112.	131777	18-6-1971	L' Air Liquids, Societe Anonyme pour l'Etude et l'Exploitation des Procedes Georges Claude, of 75, quai d'Orsay, 75 Paris (eme), France.	Purifying hiydrogen gas.
113.	131782	18-6-1971	Universal Oil Products Company, of 30 Algonquin Rd, Des Plaines, State of Illinois, U.S.A.	Black oil conversion process.
114.	131803	19-6-1971	ICI Australia Ltd, of 1 Nicholson Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.	Ammonium nitrate-fuel oil compositions.
115.	131808	21-6-1971	Rhone-Progil, 25 Quai Paul-Doumer, Courbevoie, France.	Carbon-disulphide with recovery of sulfur.
116.	131809	21-6-1971	Do.	Carbon disulphide with recovery of sulphur.
117.	131810	21-6-1971	Universal Oil Products Company, No. 30 Algonquin Road, Des Plaines, State of Illinois, U.S.A.	Solvent recovery process.
118.	131833	20-4-1972	E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.	Novel 1-carbamoyl-N-carbomoyloxy formimidates.
119.	131834	22-6-1971	Eli Lilly Co, 307, East Mc Carty St, Indianapolis, U.S.A.	Tetrazolo (1, 5a) quinolines.
120.	131842	15-3-1972	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, 1860, P. O. Polytechnic, Ahmedabad-15.	Polymerisation of vinyl monomers.
121.	131853	20-4-1972	Orsymonds, 17, 17, Faubourg Montmartre, Paris 9e, France.	Butyramidine derivatives.
122.	131855	23-6-1971	Cities Service Company, of 60 Wall Street, New York, State of New York, U.S.A.	Carbon black furnace.
123.	131857	23-6-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45 Bruningstrasse, Frankfrut/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Printing of hydrophobic fibre materials.
124.	131858	23-6-1971	Do.	Water soluble dyestuffs.

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125.	131861	23-6-1971	Chief Scientist, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi, India.	Removing hard tenacious carbon deposit soot.
116.	131865	24-6-1971	Stamicarbon N. V., van der Maesenstraat 2, Heerlen, The Netherlands.	Homo or copolymer of ethylene.
127.	131867	24-6-1971	Fisons Limited, of Harvest House, Felixstowe, Suffolk, England.	Dimethoate granules.
128.	131873	24-6-1971	Chief Scientist, Research & Development Organisation, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India, New Delhi, India.	Inhibitor composition for preventing staining of metals.
129.	131896	28-6-1971	Texaco Development Corporation, 135, East, 42nd St, New York, 100117, U.S.A.	Synthesis gas.
130.	131903	29-6-1971	Southwire Company, 126 Fertilla St, Carrollton, Georgia 30117, U.S.A.	Aluminium base alloy conductor.
131.	131905	29-6-1971	Royalty Designs of Florida, Inc, 601W. 27th Street, Hialeah, Florida, U.S.A.	Resilient polyvinyl chloride sheet material.
132.	131909	1-3-1972	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.	Electrolytic preparation of lithium hydroxide.
133.	131912	29-6-1971	Gebruder Guilini GmbH, Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Federal Republic of Germany.	Bricks.
134.	131913	29-6-1971	Metallgesellschaft A. G., 16 Frankfurt AM, Reuterweg 14, W. Germany.	Aluminium flouride.
135.	131927	30-6-1971	The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, 1200 Firestone Parkway, Akron, State of Ohio, 44317, U.S.A.	Polymerization process.
136.	131938	30-6-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45 Bruningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Deystuff dispersions.
137.	131939	30-6-1971	Do.	Water-soluble metalliferous disazo dyestuffs.
138.	131967	2-7-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 45 Bruningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Dyeing and printing of fibres and shaped articles.
139.	131968	2-7-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45 Bruningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Water soluble monoazo dyestuffs.
140.	131989	5-7-1971	Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W.1, England.	Ethylene copolymers for laminates.
141.	132005	6-7-1971	Dp.	Benzene and hydrogen.
142.	132031	8-7-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45 Bruningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Dyeing and printing on fibrous materials.
143.	132033	8-7-1971	Raymond Camus, 27 Avenue Foch, 75 Paris 16, France.	Reinforced plastics.
144.	132034	8-7-1971	Veb Filmfabrik Wolfen Fotochemische Werk, Berlin.	Photographic emulsions.
145.	132046	9-7-1971	Universal Oil Products Company, No. 30 Algonquin Road, Des Plaines, State of Illinois, U.S.A.	Gasoline.
146.	132048	9-7-1971	Do.	Solid phosphoric acid catalyst.
147.	132059	9-7-1971	Snam Progetti S. p.A., 16, Corso Venezia, Milan Italy.	Carboxylic acids.
148.	132060	9-7-1971	Do.	Pyrolysis of amidocarboxyilc acid derivatives.
149.	132080	24-1-1972	Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, U.S.A.	Absorbing acid gas impurities.
150.	132089	27-5-1972	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.	Electrodeposition of castor oil.

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151.	132099	13-7-1971	Battelle Development Corporation, 505 King Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.	Sugar crystallisation nucleating composition.
152.	132100	13-7-1971	E. I. Du Pont, de Nemours & Co. Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.	Bromacil/Diuron complex.
153.	132112	14-7-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, of Leverkusen, Federal Republic of Germany.	Halogen-substituted aromatic amines.
154.	132115	20-4-1972	Eli Lilly Co, 740, South Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.	Cephalexin salts.
155.	132119	14-7-1971	Reifenhauser KG, 521 Troisderf, Frankfurt, Street, 47—48, Federal Republic of Germany.	Worm extrusion press for plastics.
156.	132128	15-7-1971	Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, New York, 14650, U.S.A.	Photographic silver halide emulsion.
157.	132135	15-7-1971	Kuraray Co, 1621 Sakazu, Kurashiki-city, Japan.	Continuous polycondensation reaction.
158.	132144	16-7-1971	Kennecott Copper Coproration, 161 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017.	Extraction of copper and nickel from manganese nodules.
159.	132145	16-7-1971	Do.	Recovery of copper, nickel, cobalt and molybdenum.
160.	132146	16-7-1971	Do.	Extraction of metal values.
161.	132159	19-7-1971	Velsicol Chemical Corporation, of 341 East Ohio St, Chicago, Illinois 60611, U.S.A.	Alpha and beta chloridane.
162.	132175	20-7-1971	Process Evaluation and Development Corporation, 3 Hanover Square, New York, New York 10004, U.S.A.	Separating pith from the fibre traction of of crushed fibrous vegetable materials.
163.	132184	21-7-1971	Monsanto Company, 800 North Lindbergh boule vard, St. Louis, Missouri 63166, U.S.A.	Hollow filaments and reverse osmosis membranes prepared therefrom.
164.	132217	23-7-1971	Ferbwerke Hoechst, 45 Bruningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Fixation of dyestuffs on textile materials and sheets or films.
165.	132226	24-7-1971	Birla Research Institute for applied Sciences, Birlagram, Nagda, M.P., India.	Dissolving grade pulp from eucalyptus hybrid wood.
166.	132232	24-7-1971	Universal Oil Products Company, No. 30 Algonquin Road, Des Plaines, State of Illinois, U.S.A.	Removal of selected component of a gas stream by absorption.
167.	132241	26-7-1971	Dr. Beck & Co. (India) Ltd., 61 Advent, 12-A Gen. Bhonsale Marg, Bombay-400021.	Insulating electrical conductors.
168.	132247	26-7-1971	Chief Scientist, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India, New Delhi.	Fluid composition for preventing rusting.
169.	132267	27-7-1971	Johnson Johnson, 501 George Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S A.	Bonded non-woven fabrics, and synthetic resin binder compositions used therein.
170.	132268	27-7-1971	Do.	Applying synthetic resin binder to process materials.
171.	132284	28-7-1971	Texaco Development Corporation, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 10017, U.S.A.	Lubricant containing polymeric products.
172.	132292	29-7-1971	Stamicarbon N. V., van der Maesenstraat 2, Heerlen, The Netherlands.	Milk coagulating enzyme.
173.	132293	29-7-1971	Do.	4-oxocapronitrile.
174.	132310	30-7-1971	Hindustan Lever Limited, Hindustan Lever House, 165-166 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020.	Glyceride oils.
175.	132323	2-8-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 45 Bruningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Cyclo copolymers.
176.	132355	3-8-1971	Farbwerke Hoechst, 45 Bruningstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany.	Water soluble monoazo dyestuffs.

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177.	132384	5-8-1971	The Dow Chemical Corporation, Midland, County of Midland, State of Michigan, U.S.A.	Converting an aliphatic nitrile to the corresponding amide.
178.	132385	5-8-1971	Do.	Converting a nitrile to the corresponding amide.
179.	132396	5-8-1971	Chief Scientist, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India, New Delhi.	Rubber adduct.
180.	132428	9-8-1971	Celanese Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York New York, U.S.A.	Smoking compositions.
181.	132434	9-8-1971	Snam Progetti S. p.A., 16, Corso Venezia, Milan, Italy.	Modified polymers
182.	132436	9-8-1971	Motrton Co, 1 New Bond Street, Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.	Resin bonded abrasive products.
183.	132447	10-8-1971	Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W.1, England.	Bipyridyls.
184.	132454	10-8-1971	E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. Wilmington, Delaware, USA.	Emulsion type blasting agent.
185.	132456	10-8-1971	Texaco Development Corporation, 135 East, 42nd Street, New York 10017, USA.	Production of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.
186.	132457	10-8-1971	Kuraray Co Ltd, 1621, Sakazu, Kurashiki city, Japan.	Synthetic fibres from poly-vinyl alcohols.
187.	132459	11-8-1971	Dunlop Holdings Ltd, Dunlop House, Ryder Street, St. James' London, S. W. 1, England.	Improving the thermal stability of polyvinyl Polymers halide.
188.	132465	11-8-1971	Hindustan Lever Ltd, Hindustan Lever House, 165-166, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020.	Antiperspirant compositions.
189.	132484	12-8-1971	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Federal Republic of Germany.	Aluminium flouride.
190.	132486	12-8-1971	Alcan Research and Development Ltd, 1, Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.	Treating used carbon lining from an aluminium reduction cell.
191.	132491	20-4-1972	Koninklijke Nederlandsche Gist-En Spiritusfabrikt N. V., 1, Wateringseweg, Delft, Holland.	Antibiotic Myc. 8003.
192.	132493	13-8-1971	The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co, 1144 East Market Street, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.	Polyurethane shock absorbing units.
193.	132549	17-8-1971	Texaco Development Corporation, 135 East, 42nd Street, New York 10017, U.S.A.	Motor fuel composition.

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC.

(PATENTS)

Assignments, licences or other transactions affecting the interests of the original patentees have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the parties claiming interests :—

133607.—M/s. Philips India Limited.

APPLICATION REFUSED UNDER SECTION 15

Application for patent No. 101072 made by The Norwich Pharmacol Company for their invention relating to the "Process for the production of nitrofurantoin crystals" has been refused by the Joint Controller of Patents and Designs by his order given on the 28th February, 1976.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patent is deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The date shown in the crescent brackets is the date of the patent.

No. and Title of the invention

124795 (12-1-70) Supersonic jet fuel production.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

75747 75791 75957 76373 81143 81201 81240 81564 81586 81634 81645 81813 82836 82884 83069 83142 83319 83690 83691 84972 86752 87054 87067 87077 87097 87129 87371 87510 91581 92551 92607 92681 92696 92727 92895 92939 92969 93150 93489 93491 94450 96714 96966 97233 98196 98247 98254 98336 98411 98475 98548 98580 98661 98740 98750 99171 100745 102724 104154 104162 104219 104279 104283 104358 104507 104524 104532 104539 104570 104636 104650 104673 104786 104919 104998 106181 106681 106797 108337 109551 109628 109640 109643 109654 109733 109735

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130644 130674 130695 130703 130704 130706 130743 130752
130766 130781 130859 130890 130894 130895 130979 131059
131180 131326 131603 131677 131678 132641 132693 132703
133048 133049 134072 134203 134373 134584 134586 134727
134755 134765 134779 134787 134793 134798 134806 134823
134826 134863 134929 134958 134980 134992 134999 135000
135019 135030 135033 135045 135049 135071 135074 135087
135146 135167 135272 135522 135582 136018 136050 136658
136671 136711 136741 136793 136817 136854 136878 136891
136919 136923 136945 137055 137162.

CESSATION OF PATENTS

97625 97784 98284 98559 98593 98594 98880 98896 99134
99241 99251 99286 99318 99344 99375 99398 99415 99456
99488 99562 99597 99651 99652 99654 99665 99722 99732
99783 99788 99789 99818 99835 99865 99877 99889 99904
100078 102345 111000.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

Class 1. Nos. 143412, 143413 & 143414. Firdaus Jehangir Dadabhoy, an India, Shalimar Apartments, Cumballa Hill Road, Bombay-400026, Maharashtra, India. "Joiner". September 18, 1975.

Class 1. No. 143471. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Rotary switch for flash-light". October 3, 1975.

Class 1. No. 143472. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Reflector housing for flash-light". October 3, 1975.

Class 1. No. 143473. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Body of flash-light". October 3, 1975.

Class 1. No. 143474. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Lens-ring". October 3, 1975.

Class 3. No. 143467. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company, of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India "Rotary switch for flash-light". October 3, 1975.

Class 3. No. 143468. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Reflector housing for flash-light". October 3, 1975.

Class 3. No. 143469. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Body of flash-light". October 3, 1975.

Class 3. No. 143470. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700016, West Bengal, India. "Lens-ring". October 3, 1975.

Class 3. Nos. 143566, 143567, 143568 & 143569. Bata India Limited, a limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, at 30, Shakespeare Sarani in the town of Calcutta, West Bengal. "A sole for footwear". November 11, 1975.

Class 10. Nos. 143561, 143562, 143563, 143564 & 143565. Bata India Limited, a limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, at 30, Shakespeare Sarani in the town of Calcutta, West Bengal. "Fotwear". November 11, 1975.

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Design Nos. 138153, 138233, 138656, 138743.—Class 1.

Design Nos. 138759 & 138760.—Class 3.

Design Nos. 138184, 138260 & 138294.—Class 4.

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Design No. 127626.—Class 3.

Design No. 138184.—Class 4.

S. VEDARAMAN,
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